BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1818. [NUMBER 1327.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to give publication to the following letter from the medical officer in charge of the native field hospital with the centre division of the grand army, relative to the treatment which had been found most effecacious during the prevalence of the alarming epidemic that has lately visited the army in it's course thro' the provinces subject to the presidency of Fort William.

MY DEAR SIR,

In compliance with your request to give you instructions for the treatment of the disease which prevails in camp, from the circumstance of your being frequently detached from the army without medical assistance, I give you a statement with much pleasure.

The symptoms are as follows: Violent vomiting and purging of watery matter, spasmodic cramp in the extremities extending to the abdominal and muscles of the chest, a collapsed countenance, the pupil and the white of the eye covered with a thick film, a suffusion of blood and turgidity of their vessels, the eye at length sinks into its socket and immediately becomes fixed.—The extremities now become cold, and the pulse is not to be felt, and indeed the energy and action of the heart are considerably diminished.

The first man, I saw thus affected, was treated with three grains of calomel and a quarter of a grain of opium every two hours with frequent draughts of brandy and water, and other stimulants, the man died and I opened him on the same evening.

I found the stomach partly filled with muddy water, the bowels were empty and considerably inflated with air, hardly any bile in the gall bladder, none in the biliary ducts, there was general inflammation of the bowels, liver, stomach, and lungs.

These were indications to follow a directly opposite mode of treatment. Consequently, on assuming charge of the native hospital for the reception of camp followers, and public establishments, on the 16th of this month, one hundred and ten patients were admitted with the symptoms I have described.

I immediately gave to each patient 15 grains of calomel, which I dropped on the tongue and washed it down with 60 drops of laudanum and 20 drops of peppermint in 2 ounces of water.

Before I go further, it will be necessary to mention to you, that laudanum in a large dose of 60 drops is not a stimulant but a sedative, whereas laudanum from 15 drops to 20 and 30 is a stimulant, the former produces sound sleep, removes spasm and irritability, whilst the latter excites considerable uneasiness and convulsive startings.

It will appear the more remarkable to you when I also mention that the variation of a dose of calomel has the same effects.

Calomel in a dose from 5, 8, to 10 grains excites lassitude, sickness, irritation of the bowels, and, on account of it's being a stimulant, acts as a good purgative, but calomel in a dose from 15 grains to 20 is a sedative, allays vomiting, removes spasm, sends the patient to sleep, and produces one or two motions.

You will now observe on what principle I treated my patients, not on a plan of giving powerful stimulants, but on one which at once removes the irritability and spasm, composes the stomach and the bowels, produces sleep and tranquillity of the mind, excites the secretion of the liver, and prevents the progress of inflammation.

On the second day it was indeed a consolatory sight to observe the wonderful change.

The vomiting and the purging had stopped, the spasms removed with general moisture on the skin, they had experienced sound sleep, and the pulse had returned to the wrist.

I now gave 30 grains of jalap which effected one or two bilious motions.—Of one hundred and ten men I only lost two, and those were decrepid aged men, in whom the vital energies were at once extinguished,—the remaining one hundred and eight I had the good fortune to see all recover.

In the treatment of Europeans, however, I should strongly recommend copious bleeding, and never less than twenty grains of calomel with 60 drops of laudanum and 20 drops of peppermint in 2 ounces of water, and, on the spasm attacking the abdomen, the application of a large blister.

Should the blister fail in drawing and the blood not flow from the veins, immersion in the warm bath will have the most beneficial effects. Should the warm bath not be procurable, warm frictions and pots of warm water thrown over the patient will produce an equally favorable result in bringing about the reaction of the circulating system.

When the purging and vomiting are incessant, as well as violent, we ought never to be alarmed in giving as far as 80 drops of laudanum with 20 drops of peppermint, and 20, grains of calomel, and injecting 40 drops of laudanum in conjee by enema.

A few hours determines the safety of the patient, therefore these few hours must not be lost in an undetermined manner and by small and useless doses.

After the first shock is over, that is, after three or four hours, if there is much spasm and irritability remaining, the dose of calomel and draught must be repeated, the patient will then fall into sound sleep and awaken nearly recovered.

The after treatment will only be to keep the bowels regularly open with calomel and jalap, and to give occasionally 60 drops of laudanum to promote sleep. It is however to be remembeed, that it would be an error and do considerable harm to bleed in persons who are weak, worn down by disease, and aged.

The most urgent symptoms in this disease are violent thirst and dreadful sensations of burning heat in the bowels and pit of the stomach; the frequent and lamentable calls for cold water should never be satisfied, for I observed many unfortunate camp followers who had died in the act of drinking. I therefore gave warm conjee, and by the means of sentries, prevented any water being taken into the hospital.

Hiccough is not a dangerous symptom in this disease, for there was hardly a patient recovered without suffering this spasmodic irritability.

I am of opinion that unless a patient takes these remedies within 6 hours after the attack, the case is hopeless, at least I only recovered ten patients with the regular form of the disease after a greater lapse of time; and in those the symptoms were peculiarly mild.

It is of the greatest importance to bear in mind the necessity of giving calomel in powder instead of pills, for I have known many instances where pills were passed through the patient in the same state and form they were taken into the stomach. This point therefore is of such high importance, that, in fever, dysentery, but above all, in this complaint by which a patient is carried off in 12, at farthest 30 hours after the attack, from which circumstance it becomes necessary to affect the system immediately, otherwise if this point should be overlooked, the chief object in the operation of the medicine may be frustrated and the patient lost.

It is on this principle I recommend laudanum in preference to opium, one is directly active in it's operation, but the other has to undergo the process of dissolving, or perhaps never dissolving passes through the system in the same state it was taken into the stomach without producing any effect whatever.

I am so convinced of what I now assert and recommend, that for these last three years I have never once used any medicine in the form of pills. And I look back to the day when I first discovered this error in practice as one great improvement in the treatment of acute diseases.

Reading over the foregoing I find I have neglected to mention the use of peppermint in co-operation with laudanum, the reason I prescribed it was, from its known good qualities in expelling air from inflated bowels and stomach, and I have always found it have that effect in the most desirable manner.

That this disease is not infectious, I am perfectly convinced. All my attendants upon the sick have escaped the disease, and I have more particularly at all hours of the day and night respired the atmosphere of a crowded hospital with impunity.

But I fancy there have been a combination of causes, perhaps one of the principal was the sudden changes of atmospherical temperature, for I never knew the thermometer vary so much as it has this season.

In the morning at day break it stood at 52° and at one o'clock 96°—a variation of 44 degrees in 6 hours and a half.

I must beg leave however to decline at present entering into the causes of this disease, from recent investigation and circumstances it has put on more the appearance of being epidemic, than it did on the commencement; but as I have leisure I trust I shall be able to correct any errors in this letter, which is written during the pressure of other business.

Believe me,
MY DEAR SIR,
Your's Faithfully,

(Signed) FREDERICK CORBYN,
Assistant Surgeon, in charge of the Native Hospital, Centre Division of the Army.

CAMP ERITCH, *Nov.* 26, 1817.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE.
24th January, 1818.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the prices established by Government for the Sale of the Honorable Company's *MADEIRA WINES* in the ensuing month are as follow.

LONDON PARTICULAR, per Pipe, Rs. 756, or in bottles, at Rs. 25 per dozen.
LOND N MARKET, per Pipe, Rs. 709, or in bottles, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

The Wines in bottle will not be disposed of in any less quantity than six dozen.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. T. GOODWIN,
W. K. & C. A.

BOMBAY,
W. & C. A. Office.
29TH JANUARY 1818.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Sale of the articles termed "GENERAL STORES" will take place at the General Sale Room in the Bunder on Monday the 16th of February next. A list of the Stores in question will be hereafter published in hand bills, with the conditions of the Sale.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. T. GOODWIN,
W. K. & C. A.

BOMBAY,
W. & C. A. Office,
30TH JANUARY 1818.

જાહીર ખબર થાએ
એ વીજે શરકારી જંનરલ જે જંનરલ ને જંનરલ છશટોર ફેલ્વા એચ તે જંન શેની વકરી શીમ વારનાં દંને તારીખ ૧૬ આવતી ફેબરવારી મહીનાંમાં બંદ ર કુપર શરકારી વકરીનાં ઠેકાણે થા શે ને કુપર લખેલી જંનરાની ટીપને વ કરીનાં કરાર શાથે પાછલથી ફેડલીલ મધે છાપીને જાહેર કીધી જાશે—તારીખ ૩૦ જાનીવારી શંને ૧૮૧૮ અંગરેજી

R. T. GOODWIN,
Warehouse K. & Com. Acct.

શ્રી
ખ્યાશીર ખેબર ઘેણે
ઐલીશેષનગરી શીરંષ ખ્યાષ
ષરંગ્રષ ઈસ્ટાર ઈંષ્ણતાતયા
ચીપગીશગીશપગીતાગીષ ૧૬ ષે
તેમ્રેઘીપગીચે મશીન્યાતષંગ્રપ
શીરષનગરી શીપગીચે શીગ્રણીઘે
ઈરઘણીષનક શીનશચી યાષ
શીપગીચે મગ્રમગ્રશીધા પુઢેષેડ
ચીઈછાપુગ્રમણીર્મિ પુગ્રમર્ગ્રષ તા
શીષ ૩૦ ખ્યાનીપગીષગ્ર ૧૮૧૮
ઈંગ્રેજી

R. T. GOODWIN,
W. K & Com. Acct.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the following DAMAGED ARTICLES, belonging to the Honorable Company, will be publickly disposed of by auction at the GENERAL SALE ROOM in the Bunder on Saturday the 14th February next, at 12 o'clock, on the usual terms.

BROAD CLOTH, COARSE.

		Yards	
6	Pieces contg.	138½	Aurora white list,
7	Do. do.	163½	Red coarse,
2	Do. do.	61	Medleys stone,
2	Do. do.	69½	Brown pelisse,
1	Remnant do.	15½	Pompadore superfine,
1	Do. do.	4	Aurora striped list,
2	Do. do.	11¼	Blue Baize,
3	Do. do.	62¾	Kerseymere (blue mixture and black).

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. T. GOODWIN,
W, K. & C. A.

BOMBAY,
W. & C. A. Office,
30TH JANUARY 1818.

SAINT THOMAS'S CHURCH.

THERE will be Divine Service with a Lecture on the evenings of the following days in Lent.

Friday evening.....February 6,
Ditto.....13,
Ditto.....20,
Ditto.....27,
Ditto.....March 6,
Ditto.....13,
Wednesday.....18,

Divine service will commence at eight o'clock.

VESTRY ROOM,
26th January 1818.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Vestry room of ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH on Monday the ninth of February at ten o'clock in the forenoon; when the report of the proceedings for the last year will be presented by the Managing Committee, nine new Directors elected, and such general business be transacted as may then appear necessary.

VESTRY ROOM,
27th January 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On MONDAY, the 2d Instant,
AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,
WILL BE SOLD
BY AUCTION
ON THE ESPLANADE,
NEAR THE CHURCH GATE,
SIX YOUNG HIGH CAST
ARAB
HORSES,
WARRANTED SOUND AND FREE FROM VICE:
THE PROPERTY
OF
GENTLEMEN
REDUCING THEIR STUDS.
Bombay, 31st January 1818.

Eduljee Cursetjee,

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next, the 2d February,
AT HIS ROOMS
IN MEADOWS STREET,

SUNDRY articles of Household furniture, Glass, China and Queen's ware; the Wearing apparel and Effects of an officer deceased, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 31st January 1818.

FOR SALE
AT THE COURIER OFFICE,
The Bombay
CALENDAR
AND
REGISTER
FOR THE YEAR 1818,
WITH
An Almanac,

Corrected and revised to the latest period,
PRICE,—RUPEES 10.

N. B. A few numbers have been forwarded, to MR. GRIFFITHS at Seroor, to MR. COLLETT at Surat, to MR. CORKER at Baroda, and to MR. CLUGSTON at Broach.

Bombay, 31st January 1818.

SALES BY AUCTION,

On TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY next,
THE 3D AND 4TH FEBRUARY,
THE FOLLOWING
WILL BE
EXPOSED FOR SALE,
AT
LOUGHLIN and HUNT'S
AUCTION ROOM,
VIZ.

HOUSEHOLD furniture, Glass and China ware, Stationary, Piece goods, Welsh flannel, Looking glasses with gilt frames, Pictures with ditto, Gilt picture frames, a Piano forte, London particular Madeira in bottle, India market ditto, Red port, Vin de Grave, Europe bottled Beer, Pale Ale in bottle, Real French Brandy, Hollands Gin, and various other articles.

Bombay 30th January 1818.

LOTTERY
FOR 12,000 RUPEES,

OF new Jewellery, valuable Gold, Silver and Gilt Watches, Pieces of Europe Jaconet Cambrics and Cambric Nets for Ladies, dresses, Pieces of superfine Long Cloth, and other valuable articles.

The Scheme of the above Lottery and the Prizes may be seen at LOUGHLIN AND HUNT'S Commission Room, every day from 10 o'clock in the morning, until 4 in the afternoon, Sunday excepted.

Bombay, 31st January 1818.

FOR RETAIL SALE,
AT
FRENCH CAPTAIN PLASSIARD'S
HOUSE
IN MILITARY SQUARE,
FORMERLY THE GAZETTE OFFICE
AS FOLLOWS,

TWO very elegant Watch Clocks,
Two ditto small ditto,
Twelve Looking Glasses,
Few dozen Sautorn wine,
Do. do. Revelzer do.
Do. do. Champaigne,
Do. do. Liqueures,
Do. do. Brandy fruit,
Do. do. Cologne water,
Do. do. Ratifia,
400 Gallons fine Brandy.

Bombay, 31st January 1818.

TO BE LET,

A Commodious dwelling House, situated on the Girgon Road, with convenient outhouses and compound.

For particulars enquire of MR. CAMERON, at the Bombay Tavern.

Bombay, 31 January 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOLLOWED MR. MORGAN'S carriage on Thursday evening to the Breach House, for a distance of nearly two miles; a GREY HORSE without saddle or bridle.

Any person who will satisfactory describe the Horse to MR. MORGAN, or give sufficient proof of his being the owner, shall have him delivered up to his charge.

Bombay 30th January 1818.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the mortgage of a Oart called CARVAL and appertenances to one PUNDLICK ANNUNT POY, which was inserted in the Courier and Gazette Paper under the 14th & 17th instant is cancelled; and it is now agreed and contracted by LUIZA DE CONCEICAO E SOUZA, administratrix to the Estate of JOAO DE SOUZA, to mortgage the said Oart and appertenances to LUXAMON RAMBHUT instead of the said P. A. POY. If any person or persons had or may have claim on the said Oart called CARVAL, it is requested they will apply to the said LUXAMON RAMBHUT within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which their claim shall be considered of no effect.—Bombay this 21st day of January 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of HORMOSJEE BHICCAJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to OVABOY, widow of the said deceased—dated this 20th day of January 1818.

MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22D JANUARY, 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has the highest gratification in publishing to the army the general orders of Lieutenant General Sir Thos. Hislop Bart. Commander in Chief of the army of the Deccan on occasion of the attack made on the 5th of November last, by the Troops of His Highness the Peishwa, on the Bombay Brigade stationed at Poona, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Burr; and the subsequent defeat of the Peishwa's army on the 16th of that month, followed up by the capture of the City of Poona by the 4th division under the personal command of Brigadier General Smith C. B. in the performance of which gallant and important services the troops of this Presidency had a most distinguished share.

The Governor in Council refrains from any expression of his own commendation on occasions where military science and conduct, exemplary gallantry, valour, and determined devotion, united with signal forbearance, and excellent discipline, have drawn forth the warmest acknowlegements and the highest commendation of so distinguished a commander. The Governor in Council congratulates the Bombay army on the honor attained on these memorable occasions and while he feels the fiemest confidence that the loyalty and discipline of every corps requires only opportunity to reap the same honors, he derives a heartfelt pleasure in pointing out to their emulation the splendid achievements of their Comrades.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE DECKAN,
Camp at Gunny 14th December 1817.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The Commander in Chief has received from Brigadier General Smith C. B. commanding the 4th Division of the army of the Deckan, the detailed accounts of an attack, made on the 5th ultimo, by the troops of His Highness the Peishwah, upon the Bombay Brigade stationed at Poona, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Burr, and of the subsequent defeat, on the 16th ultimo, of the Peishwa's army, with the capture o the City of Poona, by the 4th division, under the personal command of the Brigadier General.

His Excellency would neither do justice to his own feelings, nor to the merits of the troops employed on this occasion, were he not to express to the army at large his high sense of admiration of the wisdom of the plans, and the gallantry and valour displayed in their execution, which have led to results so important and decisive; and His Excellency embraces this opportunity of offering to Brigadier General Smith, his warmest thanks, for the manner in which his march was conducted from Seroor to Poona, under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty, encreased, as it was by the total absence of regular Cavalry; and the decision and promptitude, with which his attack of the Enemy's Lines was planned and executed, and their dispersion and overthrow effected by a perseverance and determined courage, which have never been surpassed.

The Commander in Chief notices, in this place, with equal satisfaction and commendation, the exemplary behaviour of the auxiliary horse, under the command of Captain Spiller, to whom His Excellency desires to offer his best thanks for his gallant, spirited and successful charges, against such superior numbers of the enemy's cavalry.

The passage of the river, by the two divisions under the Brigadier General and Lieutenant Colonel Milnes, is worthy of particular notice, and His Excellency has great pleasure in recording his high sense of the gallant and able manner, in which that measure was effected, particularly by the division under Lieutenant Colonel Milnes, to which the most determined opposition was given by the greater part of the enemy's artillery and infantry.

The conduct of the Brigadier General, in providing for the safety and protection of the City and inhabitants after the victory, is entitled to, and has the highest praise and approbation of the Commander in Chief; and the signal forbearance and excellent discipline shewn by the troops on an occasion so trying, and under circumstances of peculiar aggravation and cruelty, reflect a lustre upon their character, which must ever be remembered with sentiments of the highest respect and gratitude: and His Excellency most heartily participates in the feelings which the Brigadier General and his gallant army must have enjoyed, at the moment they planted the British Colours on the Peishwa's Palace in the heart of his Capital, which owed to their discipline, subordinantion and forbearance, its preservation from plunder and destruction.

His Excellency requests that Lieutenant Colonel Burr will accept of his warmest acknowledgements for the exemplary gallantry and determined devotion, with which the sudden and perfidious attack of his small force, by the whole of the Peishwa's army, on the 5th ultimo, was so resolutely opposed and successfully repulsed.

The dispositions made by the Lieutenant Colonel on that occasion, reflect the highest credit upon his military character, and the success of his operations, against a force so very superior in numbers, is a convincing proof (if such were required) that coolness and discipline, will always be found irresistible, opposed to any numerical superiority, if deficient in those essential qualifications.

The conduct of the 1st battalion 7th regiment Bombay native Infantry, upon this memorable occasion, demands the particular notice of the Commander; and altho' His Excellency feels it difficult to distinguish, where all employed have acted so admirably well, yet the peculiar situation in which this gallant corps was placed, pressed by severe nd repeated attacks of the enemy, both horse and foot, all of which were successfully resisted, entitles this battalion to His Excellency's especial notice, and the Commander in Chief desires that the expression of his highest approbation, may accordingly be communicated to the 1st battalion 7th regiment Bombay native Infantry.

The conduct of Captain Ford, and the Brigade under his command, is also entitled to the Commander in Chief's cordial approbation.

The Commander in Chief desires, that Brigadier General Smith will express to the Staff, the artillery, His Majesty's 65th regiment, the Bombay European regiment, and the whole of the native troops, his highest approbation of their conduct, which His Excellency will notfail to report in the flattering terms of praise it so justly merits, to His Excellency The most noble the Governor General: and the Commander in Chief directs, that it be particularly explained to the native troops, that their courage and discipline will be no less the Theme of his favorable notice to that high authority, than their unshaken Loyalty and incorruptible fidelity, amidst the most artful and active attempts to seduce them from their allegiance.

(Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY,
Adjut. Genl. of the Army.

Bombay Castle 22d January 1818.

The adjutancy of the 2d Bat. 9th Regt. having become vacant by the promotion of Capt. Lieutenant A. Anderson to a Company, the following appointment is ordered to take place.

2d Battalion N I.

Lieutenant R. Waite to be adjutant, vice Anderson, promoted,—Date of appointment 16th Nov. 1817.

Bombay Castle, 22d January 1818

The following appointments and promotions are ordered to take place.

PORTUGUESE MILITIA.

Lieutenant R. Robertson, Town adjutant, to be adjutant,—Date of rank 1st December 1817.

Joaquim Cleto Marcelino de Silva, and Ignacio Rodrigues, to be Captains,—do. do. do.

Pedro de Silva, Phelippe Antonio de Piedade, Joseph de Mello Xavier, and Joao de Silva to be Lieutenants,—do. do. do.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Sub Conductor James Malone to be Conductor,—Date of rank 6th January 1818.

Serjeant John Bellew to be Conductor, do. do. do.

Bombay Castle, 22d January 1818.

Under the present great want of Medical Officers, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit Mr. Shepherd as an acting Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, subject to the approbation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and to continue him in the discharge of the Medical duties of the Nautilus Cruizer till further orders.

Bombay Castle 23th January, 1818.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit assistant Surgeon Gilder to be absent from his station for a period of three months on his private concerns.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Government.

THE
COURIER,
JANUARY 31, 1818.

Letters from Gen. Pritzler's Camp, Maulwounchee, right bank of the Gutpurber, near Gocauk, dated 18th January, mention that a large body of horse under the Vinchore Rajah Ram Chunder Vaukekess and Gopaul Raw, came down to reconnoitre the force. The Cavalry was sent out against them; and Major Doveton, with only 3 squadrons under him, charged a very large body of the enemy who kept annoying him with rockets and match-locks, until he got within 50 yards of them, when they fled in great confusion. Another large body of many thousand horse was then observed on the left, who were likewise charged and also gave way. A third &more numerous body afterwards appeared and being joined by the

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

two former, completely hemmed in the small force under Major Doveton. They were however instantly charged by our gallant troops who cut their way thro' them, and dispersed them all directions. The enemy lost about 100 men; we had only two men wounded. The following order was issued by General Pritzler in consequence of this dashing affair.

"Brigadier General Pritzler cannot but feel much gratified with the report made to him by Major Doveton relative to the conduct of the cavalry yesterday afternoon, and particularly that part of it in which he describes the cool, steady and collected manner in which they 3 times charged the enemy so superior in numbers. He congratulates Major Doveton upon the opportunity which they have had of meeting the enemy."

General Pritzler was on the 20th Jan. at Yeddawarah, 25 miles from Gocauk. The latest accounts of the Peishwa's movements relate that His Highness encamped on the 15th January at Cowguljee, the 16th at Yednully, halted the 17th, and on the 18th moved in the direction of Gulgully and encamped on the right bank of the Kistnah. He sent off his guns on the 12th to Nepauny, where he had left great part of his infantry; and it was supposed he was again proceeding northward.

Accounts from Seroor dated 25th Jan. state that a party of 4000 horse passed Monstaun on the 24th inst., and proceeded towards Telligaum on the Beema.

General Smith division arrived at Ariwarie 35 miles N. E. of Meritch, on the 20th Jan. and was marching on Hutney.

We are informed that on the morning after the arrival of Gen. Smith at Seroor, the gallant remains of the 2d 1st were formed in hollow square, into which the Gen. rode, followed by his whole staff, and thanked the commanding and other officers, non commissioned officers and privates, for their noble conduct at Corygaum, in the highest terms.

We hear that Capt. Fitzclarence is expected to arrive here, on his way to England with despaches from the most noble the Governor General, to morrow.

The long expected ship Orpheus, Capt. Finlay, from London, anchored in this harbour on Thursday evening. She left London on the 27th July, Plymouth, 22d August; and Madeira, the 14th Sept.

On the 23d July R. Campbell, Esq was elected a director of the Hon. East India Company's affairs, in the room of the late Richard Parry, Esq. The numbers, after examination of the glasses, were declared by the scrutineers to be as follows,

for Robert Campbell, Esq.	793
Capt. Prescott, ...	352
J. G. Ravenshaw, ...	297
rejected, bad, ...	8
total ballot.	1450

Mr. Campbell took the oaths and his seat on the 30th July.

We were premature in stating that Alderman Smith had been elected Lord Mayor of London. The latest account, we believe, is contained in a Morning Chronicle of the 2d Oct. and the close of the poll there mentioned is that of the 3d day only, and not the final closing The meeting having been adjourned till 9 o'clock of the following morning.

Parliament was prorogued to the 3d November.

Major Vereker has been returned for Limerick. His opponent, Mr. Tuthill, has protested against the return.

The Lady Carrington and Providence East Indiamen from China passed Lymington 29th July. They left the Mangles, Barkworth and Sovereign at St. Helena, who were expected to follow them the next day.

The Oxford, Lamb, from this port, arrived at Plymouth 25th Sept.

Lord Ellenborough was in Paris at the latter end of Sept. The object of his visit to that city is stated to be to inspect the madhouses. His Lordship is said to have observed that "they manage these things better in France", than in England.

The Grenada for Bombay was at Deal 28th Sept.

The Gazette of 27th Sept. contains the following promotions.—17th dragoons—Cornet O De Lancy to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Greville, decd. Ensign J. B. Nixon from 1st foot to be Cornet, vice De Lancy. 47th foot: Major B. Molesworth from half pay of the regt. to be Major, vice Haynes, decd. Lieut. J. Pasley from half pay of 76th foot to be Lieut. vice G. Nangle, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

The following we copy from the Courier 28th Aug.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following ships were thus timed, viz.

George Canning, two Ships building by Mr S Marjoribanks, Earl Balcarras, Marquis of Huntly and Buckinghamshire, for Bombay and China, to be afloat 26th Oct. to sail to Gravesend 10th Nov. to stay there 40 days, and to be in the Downs 27th of December.

Ship building by Captain Hamilton, and Castle Huntly, for Bengal and China, to be afloat 8th Dec. to sail to Gravesend 23d Dec. to stay there 40 days, and to be in the Downs 8th Feb. 1818.

London and Princess Amelia, for Madras and China, to be afloat 8th Dec. to sail to Gravesend 23d Dec. to stay there 40 days, and to be in the Downs 8th Feb 1818.

Ship building by Messrs. Isacke and Leech, Lady Melville and Cabalva, for China, to be afloat 20th Feb. 1818, to sail to Gravesend 6th March, to stay there 30 days, and to be in the Downs 11th April.

And from Courier of 6th Sept.—Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships viz.

Captain J. B. Sotheby, Scaleby Castle, China direct; Captain A. H. Campbell, ship building by S. Majoribanks, and Captain W. Marjoribanks, ditto, for Bombay and China, and Captain P. Cameron, General Hewitt.

On Wednesday last the spacious mansion and gardens of the GROVE were thrown open, by a few friends and supporters of social mirth, for the reception of Masks; and it is seldom that we have had the pleasure of witnessing a more brilliant display than the combined taste and judgement of the gentlemen who kindly undertook the arrangement of the entertainment, produced on this occasion. The company began to assemble about 8 o'clock; and though we regret that the number of Dominos preponderated, yet the characters which did, appear were humorous, and well supported. We are apprehensive the novelty of the scene was a great restraint upon many who were otherwise capable of adding much to the humor of the party, had their modesty not induced them to take shelter, in the first instance under the simple disguise of a Domino; as we understand several groups were ready to cast off the Domino and appear in character, but the masks were unfortunately thrown aside at too early an hour to admit of their coming forward.

Should a similar entertainment be got up, we have every reason to believe that the characters will be more numerous.

The dancing commenced at about 11 o'clock, and was kept up with great spirit until an early hour next morning.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Amongst the works in the press announced in Octo. we observe the following.

Personal observations made during the progress of the British Embassy through China &c. in the years 1816 and 1817, by Doctor Clarke Abel, Physician and naturalist to the Embassy.

The transactions of the Literary Society at Bombay in 4to. illustrated with Engravings.

Mr. Ellis's journal of the Embassy to China was to be published on 6th Octo.

A considerable quantity of Siam sugar, has been imported this year from Prince of Wales Island, having been brought there by Siam junks: this is a new branch of commerce, which we have no doubt will supersede the necessity of bringing sugar from China, or Manilla, at the very high prices of the last two years.

ARMIES IN THE FIELD.

By the latest accounts from Mundisoor, dated the 12th January, we learn that Sir William Keir with the Guzerat force was pursuing the Pindaries in the direction of Oudipoor.

Captain Grant with two squadrons, a brigade of gallopers and between two and three thousand Mysore horse, was to move from the vicinity of Jawad towards Chittoor, on the 11th, in pursuit of the Pindaries.

General Donkin's corps was moving into Mewar from Shaporah.

General Brown in passing Ramporah on the 10th, having been informed that Roshun Beg, Parin Sing and Roshun Khan; the three late Commanders of Holkar's infantry, were at that place, in rebellion to Holkar, and collecting means to oppose us, attacked them. They had two hundred horse and four hundred foot posted in Holkar's Mahal. General Brown surrounded it, and succeeded in cutting up a number of them, and taking their baggage. Roshun Beg and Roshun Khan escaped, but Parin Sing was made prisoner. The General subsequently proceeded westward to join in the pursuit of the Pindaries in Mewar.

Colonel Adam was to have moved from Guzra on the 13th of January for Rampoorah he will be joined by one of Holkar's officers and some horse.

Major Agnew arrived in Holkar's camp on the 11th attended by a strong escort, of two hundred and fifty infantry, one hundred cavalry and a brigade of Guns. He has been most favorably received, and found an appearance of gladness in all ranks at the conclusion of peace. The party of the Bara Baw, Mahratta Horse (about two thousand) who were in Holkar's service, separated from his army on the 9th under their commander Ram Deen, who is hostile to the present Ministers, and to the whole arrangement that has been made with us. They were at Kurchrode on the 10th, and proceeding in the direction of Indore or Mahysir.

Sir Thomas Hislop was to have marched a few miles south, on the 13th, towards Holkar's camp which was at Bowghur. The general afterwards proposes to march on Ougein by Oneil

The Bombay division of the army of the Deckan was at Cannoreen the 15th of this Month. By letters from that place, we hear that Seetor quitted Ranghur Duttan on the 12th, crossed the Mahee River at the Mun, massa Ghaut and halted at the town of Mandwalla on the night of that day. He marched from thence on the 13th and arrived at Koosalghur on the 14th, his further movements are uncertain. Some of his followers speak of Jabbra on his way to Candeish, others of Dhar, and others again that he projects a descent into Guzerat. Seetor has three thousand horse and two thousand followers with a number of camels, bullocks and tatoos, and six elephants, two for the conveyance of his wife, son and mother, and the rest are supposed to be laden with treasure. They are represented to be in a constant state of apprehension of the approach of our troops, their horses are always saddled, and not an individual will venture far from the main body, provisions were extremely scarce in his camp, a rupee having been given for a seer of flour

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Lieutenant Colonel McMorin with two battalions, one squadron of the eighth Bengal cavalry & one of Rohilla horse lately attacked two thousand of the Nagpore Rajah's best horse and one thousand infantry at Sreenuggur. The enemy's horse advanced to meet the charge of our cavalry, but their courage failed them when within eighty yards of us; when they turned off. Our men however dashed in among and destroyed more than half of them. The infantry was nearly annihilated. Five guns, as many elephants, a number of horses and camels, and all their baggage were taken.

General Pritzler was on the 16th instant twenty five miles N. of Gokauk. Since he left Punderpore, he had marched two hundred & twenty one miles in fourteen days without a halt, with all his baggage train, which amount to about twenty thousand bullocks.

[Bombay Gazette. 28 January

The Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay.

MADOW WISSENATH,
vs.
BALLOO GUNNASETT.

Thursday, January 30th 1818

This case was of some importance as settling the jurisdiction of the Court.

It first came on, upon a suggestion from the late sheriff (at the last sessions), that the zilla judge of Tannah had prevented the execution of the writ, doubting the validity of the writ of the Recorder's Court in his zilla in this case, and wishing to be informed upon the subject, the defendant being a settled inhabitant of Tannah. The Recorder then said that the question might be discussed either upon an application of the defendant when arrested, to be discharged, or by plea to the jurisdiction, or on the trial of the cause, or it might be brought on in the very unpleasant shape of a proceeding for a high contempt of court in all who obstructed the execution of the writ; that upon the latter proceeding the court would hear no objections to the writ, the single question being whether the writ which had actually issued from the court could be disputed and disobeyed with impunity—that the propriety of issuing the writ might be questioned in this court, but by no other authority; but that he hoped he should hear no more of it in that shape, as it appeared to be merely the effect of misapprehension. Accordingly the defendant was delivered to the sheriff; and on the 20th January the case come on for trial.

It appeared to be an action on a note for 350 rupees given in 1812, which was stated and proved to have been given in Bombay, while the defendant resided here. He left Bombay and went to reside at Tannah in Salsette about a year and half ago. It did not appear that he had any house or property in Bombay, or that he has traded here since he went to reside at Tannah.—In November last he came one day to Bombay, to the plaintiff's house, and the next day, while he was still in Bombay, the plaint was filed and the writ of capias issued; the defendant escaped to Salsette, and was there arrested a few days afterwards. As it was understood that the jurisdiction of the court had been doubted by the magistrate at Tannah, and the government, the Recorder directed the evidence to be taken down, for the purpose of allowing an appeal, if desired, notwithstanding the smallness of the demand.

Mr. Advocate general as council for the defendant, having previously intimated that he meant to question the jurisdiction of the court, contended that the plaintiff should be nonsuited as not having proved the defendant to be an inhabitant of Bombay. He rested on the words of the statute & charter of 1797, & on the cases of Nagapah v. Rachunnah & Rannarram Tauker v. Chederaulah Nursiah from Sir Thos. Strange's notes of decisions at Madras; and contended that the defendant was not an inhabitant of Bombay within the meaning of the statute and charter, being a settled inhabitant of Tannah.

Mr. Woodhouse for plaintiff submitted that, notwithstanding the authority of the Madras cases, the averment of the defendant's liability to the jurisdiction of the Recorder's court by inhabitancy, was sufficiently proved by evidence, that the contract was made within the limits of the court's uris diction & that the defendant was found within the same limits at the commencement of the suit. That in construing the extent of its jurisdiction this court would avail itself of those general rules of law which govern questions respecting the competency of tribunals. That this case was within the operation of those rules. One of which, in the language of Voet, was the following, that, "forum competens sortitur reus, in eo loco, in quo contractus vel quasi contractus celebratus seu perfectus est, si modo reus illic inveniatur. Voet. Com. Pan. Vol. 2 lib. 5 Tit 1 sec. 73. That the charter of this court does not, by limiting the jurisdiction, where natives are concerned, to inhabitants of Bombay, controul the operation of the above general rule. For the meaning of the term "inhabitants," is not necessarily confined to those who have their domicil or fixed residence in a place; but that, in all questions respecting the competency of a tribunal in suits of a transitory nature, inhabitancy might be predicated, as well of a mere temporary residence within the local limits of the tribunal, as of a domicil, or of a permanent residence within those limits. In support of this proposition Mr. W. quoted Voet. vol. 2. l. 5. T. 1. and sec. 98. "Cons derandum tamen eos, qui, quantum ad successionem aliosque effectus, domicilium per negotiationem, tabernam, nudam habitationem, non constituisse intelliguntur, nihilominus quantum ad forum competens attinet, illis in locis, dum illic degunt, recte conveniri."

The Recorder overruled the objection, stating shortly the grounds of his opinion that the jurisdiction extended to the case.

No motion having been made to set aside the verdict; the Recorder on this day stated that he had from the importance of the point looked more fully into it, and should state the grounds upon which he thought the verdict right; upon the correctness of which it was competent to the defendant to take the sense of a high-

er tribunal. He said that after full consideration he had no doubt that, the defendant was liable to the jurisdiction, on two distinct grounds; both as having been an inhabitant of Bombay at the time when the cause of action accrued, and also as being actually in Bombay of his own free will when the suit commenced, and therefore as being an inhabitant of it for the purpose of jurisdiction.

That the authorities cited by Mr. Woodhouse were strong to the point of what residence forms an inhabitancy for the purpose of jurisdiction in general. But the question before the Court was not quite so general, being merely on the effect of the particular expressions used in creating that court, as determining to what time the fact of residence and of inhabitancy shall be held to relate within the meaning of the statute of 1797 and of the charter granted thereon. That the words in each are perfectly general. The jurisdiction is given over " the inhabitants of Bombay," It is not said whether the inhabitants of Bombay at the time of the contract are meant, or the inhabitants at the time of the suit, or both these classes. That in determining this question the history of the British judicature in India is no less important, as explaining the meaning of the statute and of the new charter granted upon the same subject, than the general rules of the law of nations upon the extent of the judicial authority of each nation. That the first charter of justice might be said to be that of Geo. 1 in 1726 creating the mayor's Court at each of the three presidencies. By that charter jurisdiction was given over all persons " residing or being in" each presidency either at the time of the contract or of the cause of action accruing or at the time of the action brought. That charter was afterwards exchanged for the charter of Geo. 2d. in 1753, by which the mayor's Court obtained jurisdiction over all " civil suits, actions or " pleas between party and party which " may arise or that have already arisen" within Bombay, except over suits between natives, who were left to their native tribunals, if any had happened to exist.

By this charter however the jurisdiction over natives was retained in all cases where Europeans were plaintiffs, and also in all cases where the native parties by their contract agreed to submit to the jurisdiction.

That by comparing the two charters it seems manifest that the jurisdiction in favor of Europeans was retained by the second charter over the same persons, as being inhabitants of Bombay, who by their inhabitancy, had before, under the former charter, been generally subject to the jurisdiction, namely those who were inhabitants of Bombay either at the time of the contract or cause of action, or at the time of the action being commenced. The second charter adds a new cause of jurisdiction, from the express assent of the parties, if both natives; being a source of jurisdiction connected with the time and the nature of the contract or cause of action.

That the statute of 1797 and the charter of that year are to be construed by those former charters. where they are otherwise ambiguous. They in effect restore the jurisdiction over native inhabitants of Bombay, which had existed under the first charter, not indeed by words of reference to that charter nor in the same words, but using the most broad and ample words that could be employed. That the statute and new charter do not introduce any limitation of the jurisdiction, to inhabitants at the time of the suit brought, in exclusion of the inhabitants at the time of the cause of action accruing; but use terms which certainly may include both those classes of inhabitants: and that the former class of inhabitants seem to have been even more peculiarly in contemplation, not only from the former charters, but from those parts of them which are retained in the new charter.

That the new charter, of 1797, had expressly retained to the Recorder's Court all jurisdiction which existed in the mayor's: under which clause it is plain that the present court has, derivatively from the charter of the preceding, jurisdiction over all cases between natives where there has been an express assent of the parties. But that when the defendant gave the note now in suit he was a settled inhabitant of Bombay, and continued to be so for three years afterwards; that as such, under the now existing charter, he was generally liable to be sued in that court. That his assent to suits was at that time wholly unnecessary and that when he as an inhabitant of Bombay entered into contract with another inhabitant of Bombay, it is at least presumable that both parties contemplated the Recorder's court as the tribunal which was to enforce the contract if broken. But that it would be absurd so to construe the charter as to make the continuance of the jurisdiction over those who contracted in the character and state of inhabitants of Bombay, depend, in the event of their subsequent departure from it, upon their having expressed in the contract their assent to a jurisdiction from which at that time, during their inhabitancy, they had no option to be relieved, and to which it must be understood that both parties meant to submit, unless the defendant then meditated to defraud the party with whom he dealt, by running away.

That a similar conclusion arises from the state of the jurisdiction over claims of Europeans. That as under the last charter of the mayor's Court, Europeans had a right to sue natives who at the time of the contract were inhabitants of Bombay; it was clear the same right must exist in the Recorder's Court, for all jurisdiction of the late mayor's Court is expressly transfered to it. But if it is plain that in some suits the jurisdiction applies to those natives who were inhabitants of Bombay at the time of the contract, notwithstanding a subsequent change of permanent residence, the presumption must be, that the general unlimited words creating the present jurisdiction, " over the " inhabitants of Bombay," includes in all cases, and in favor of all claimants, jurisdiction over all who are in that state as to inhabitancy which gives jurisdiction over them, upon claims of Europeans.

That, he therefore thought, the plaintiff is liable to the jurisdiction, as having been an inhabitant of Bombay at the time of the contract, even if he had never returned within the limits of the Island.

That it is also clear that one who is an inhabitant of Bombay at the time of the commencement of the suit is liable to the jurisdiction. But that it had been questioned whether the residence of the plaintiff, for one day and night before the filing the plaint, was sufficient to constitute inhabitancy for the purpose of jurisdiction; and that he thought it was, the residence here being voluntary on the part of the defendant.

That the general proposition of law is clear, that liability to the judicature of any state attaches the moment that any individual comes voluntarily, and in peace, within the territories of that state. That the jurisdiction of the courts of any state over persons is in its nature two fold; over the nation itself and the natural born subjects of the state, wherever they may be; and over all persons whatsoever inhabitnig its territory, or being actually for the moment within the local limits of the state, and being therefore temporarily its subjects for the purposes of protection and of obedience and of jurisdiction. That the first branch of jurisdiction, over the natural subjects of the state, depended principally upon birth; the second upon locality at the moment. That the duration of residence in any country could scarcely be material to either source of jurisdiction, although it might be important in some points connected with nationality. That where domicil is in question, as for the purpose of deciding the rights of succession, or where the national character becomes important, as in prize cases, the duration of the inhabitancy is important as evidence of national character or of domicil: but that even in those cases, if there was clear and undoubted evidence of an intended charge of domicil, the residence for one hour as the commencement of that change is sufficient execution of the purpose. That it is only from our inability in general to know the real intentions of men, that Courts are obliged to look to the fact of duration of actual residence as one important proof of intention of settled residence. But that in cases of jurisdiction as arising from inhabitancy any intention of change of domicil was wholly out of the question.

He observed that the right of jurisdiction of the King's Court over a native inhabitant of Tannah when actually in Bombay is the same as over a native of any foreign country, of Bagdad, or of Poona. That the right of jurisdiction over all is their being actually in Bombay; and if the general inhabitant of Tannah coming to Bombay is to be left to the jurisdiction of Tannah, the general inhabitant of Bagdad or of any place not British, must be equally protected from that jurisdiction until he has become a permanent inhabitant of Bombay. But that a foreigner arriving in England, for whatever purposes, in time of peace, is immediately answerable in the Courts of the country for all claims of personal contract wherever arising; and that there must be some direct and clear words to shew that the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, which is expressly declared to have here in general all the authority which the courts of Westminster hall have in England, shall not be able to hold jurisdiction over an Arab or a Mahrattah in Bombay under the same circumstances in which the Courts at Westminster would hold jurisdiction over a Frenchman or a German in England. That in this respect the Courts in India could scarcely be said to be courts of limited jurisdiction. For a limited jurisdiction is an exception out of the general jurisdiction of the superior courts. But there is no superior court here the jurisdiction of which comes into question. That an Arab or a Poonah Mahratta landing in Bombay is certainly not thereby liable to be sued in the court of King's Bench in England. That he is only answerable to the Recorder's Court, or to no British Court at all. That the question was in effect whether the word " Inhabitants" is so definite and narrowed in its construction as to withhold from this court, and from the whole British authorities that jurisdiction over strangers which the law of nations supposes necessarily to belong to the judicature of every state. But that he was so far from considering this to be the case, that if the legislature had meant to use the broadest words in describing the subjects of the jurisdiction of that Court, he presumed that it would here classed them in these two divisions, 1st, the natural born subjects of the King, wherever they might be in India, and 2dly. the Inhabitants of Bombay of whatever state they might be subjects.

That the charter could not be supposed to have been meant to exempt peculiarly from the jurisdiction of the King's Court at Bombay and Madras the native subjects of the British provinces under those governments who might come to either presidency in consequence of any confidence in the system of judicature which now prevails in those provinces. For at the date of the statute and charter of 1797 there was no judicature at all in the provinces, under either of those governments, except as exercised from necessity by the local authority of the collector to preserve order and quiet in each province. But that even if the provincial courts had existed at that time under Madras and Bombay, the same conclusion must have been drawn. For that the law which was to be administered in the Recorder's Court to natives is the same which the provincial Courts also are directed to administer, and that it could not be considered to derogate from the merits of the provincial judicature to say, that upon general principles it must be presumed that there was greater probability of sound judgment in the King's court than in the provincial. That any native debtor coming into this Island must be presumed to know the legal consequences of his commorancy here, and that it ought perhaps to be presumed that he had purposely come within the jurisdiction of the King's court. But that it was sufficient to say that the statute and charter had made no distinction between the permanent inhabitants of Surat or of Tanna, and those of Mecca or of Bagdad, when each comes within Bombay. They are all equally in general strangers, but for the time inhabiting Bombay, and therefore subject to the jurisdiction.

But that it is essential to merely territorial jurisdiction that the party shall have come within it voluntarily and in time of peace. That as a person detained by illegal force and then arrested by legal process, would be liberated, so if a man were by force carried within the local limits of the jurisdiction of any country he ought not to be thereby rendered amenable to it. That there might be a moral as well as a physical force. That he therefore perfectly agreed in the decision of most of the cases upon the subject in Sir Thomas Strange's notes at Madras. Of these several are collected in vol. 2. p. 293. the first which he should notice was that of a man, brought to Madras in vinculis by the government, as a revenue prisoner, and there arrested by legal process; the suit was discharged. The second was the case of a man forced to that Presidency, in order to repeal an administration fraudulently obtained in the supreme court behind his back, and who on his arrival at Madras for that purpose, was arrested at the suit of the party whose fraudulent proceedings had drawn him thither. In that case also the proceedings were set aside. But in a third case, where a man who had gone for his health to Madras from a distant province, was sued in the supreme court, after being there occasionally for two or three months at a time during the year; that suit was sustained. That the principal case before the supreme court in vol. 2. p. 293, that of Ram Narram Nursiah, was rightly decided, against the jurisdiction, the party never having been at all, for thirty years, within Madras; and although there was some evidence that he had a banksall there, yet that was contradicted & not believed. That he did not dissent from any of these decisions, although perhaps the first might be questionable; but that he differed from some of the reasoning which the judges at Madras had employed in supporting them, and also from the decision in the case of Boojunga Row vs. Chittoo Row in the first volume of the Madras cases p. 210— where a native residing voluntarily for six weeks at Madras, for the purpose of settling the accounts of a province with the board of Revenue there, was held to be not amenable to the jurisdiction of the supreme court. That he could not distinguish that residence from any inhabitance connected with, or for the purpose of, any other object of limited duration. That in another case, another native who came to Madras only for the purpose of performing the ceremonies of a deceased relation, had also claimed to be privileged from jurisdiction. But that claim not admitted. That he could not

(*Continued in the Supplement*)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1818.

Continued from the last Page

guish the cases. That where a suitor, or a witness, is attending a court of justice, a privilege is thrown around him eundo, morando, & redeundo; but not when attending the settlement of revenue accounts, or even the burial of the dead.

The Recorder observed that from the case of Chitto Row & from the observations of Sir Thomas Strange in deciding the case of Ram Narain Narsiah, the court at Madras appeared to have entertained an opinion as to the import of the word "inhabitants," different from that which he thought belonged to it in the statute and charter of 1797.

That he agreed with the Court at Madras in assenting fully to Lord Eldon's declaration in 10 Vesey jun. p. 339, that the construction of the word "inhabitant" in any statute must always depend upon the matter of the subject. That inhabitancy might refer to residence, or it might be wholly independent of it. That the question must always therefore be to what particular point of inhabitancy the statute refers, and for what purposes inhabitancy is referred as defining the description of persons intended by the particular statute. That he thought the error in the decisions at Madras might be traced to the nature of the cases which had happened to come under discussion there, in all which the question had arisen regarding persons generally resident in the subordinate Madras provinces; and that in construing the statute and charter, that court seems to have allowed its attention to be drawn off by that particular nature of those cases, so as to suppose that the words "inhabitants of Madras" were meant in those cases to point to a contrast with the inhabitants of the subordinate provinces. But that the construction of the statute and charter must be such as would equally apply to all strangers coming for the time to inhabit Madras or Bombay for the purposes of jurisdiction. Although the true construction was to consider the term "inhabitants of Bombay" in the statute and charter of 1797, as being contrasted with the other great class of the persons amenable to the jurisdiction—the natural born subjects of the King in India, whether inhabiting Bombay or not.

He said, that some of the cases which this investigation had led him to consider with more attention, than he had before given to them, were important to another question which had frequently occurred in the court. That in the 2d institute p. 702, Lord Coke says, that for the purpose of contributing to county rates under the statute of Bridges, occupiers of lands, although wholly residing in a foreign country, are assessable as "inhabitants." That this explanation of the word "inhabitants" had been recognized and acted upon by Lord Kenyon and by the court of King's Bench in a question of parochial assessment, in 7th term reports, 35. In both these authorities residency was held to be wholly unnecessary to inhabitancy. That those decisions were not only important to the question immediately before the Court. That his attention having been now drawn to the point, and to these cases, he was not satisfied that the practice of absent persons carrying on business within Bombay, by the agency of Gomastahs, which practice is very usual among the soucars, or native Bankers, does not constitute an "inhabitancy" within the charter for the purposes of jurisdiction, in cases connected with that trading. But that, whether personal presence could or could not be wholly dispensed with, he was clearly of opinion, that, for the purpose of jurisdiction under the statute and charter of 1797, the inhabitancy necessary in Bombay to give jurisdiction over any Asiatic stranger must be taken to be the same sort of inhabitancy which gives jurisdiction to the Courts of England over strangers arriving there. And that the permanent inhabitants of the British provinces in India could not be distinguished from any other strangers.

That he should therefore consider the late decision at Nisi Prius a rule for future cases unless his opinion should be corrected by higher authority.

ARRIVALS.]—Lieutenant Pouget, Engineers.
Lieut. and Adjutant Thomas Roe.
Assistant Surgeon Ogilvy, Sec. M. B.
Lieut. A. Lighton, 2d | 11th.
Surgeon D. Carnagie.
Capt. Brooks, 2d | 11th.
DEPARTURES.]—Lieut. John N. Napier, Pioneers.
Lieut. P. Hunter, 1st Lt. Cy.
Capt. R. Thomas, do. do.
Capt. J. Taylor, 1st | 10th.
Lieut. Col. M. Kennedy, 1st | 10th.
Ensign Oliphant, Madras Engineers.
Capt. J. W. Edgington, 2d Regt. Lt. Cy.
Lieut. John Baxly, 2d Regt. Lt. Cy.
Capt. Maw, Ea. Reg.
Cornet Thomas Mylne, 1st Lt. Cy.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 25th, American Ship Malabar, Capt. Josiah Orne, from Cowes in England.
Do. 28th, Armed Prow Tappy, Syrang Essmall Bawa, from Bancoote.
Do. 29th, French Ship, Aimable Peggy, Captain Anfournies from Bordeaux.
Do. Do. Ship Orpheus, Capt. Thomas Finlay, from London.

Passengers per Orpheus.

Miss S. Ginard, Mr. J. Mitchell, Mr. R. T. Furlong. Mr. John Higgs.

DEPARTURES.]—Jan. 25th, Ship Good Success, Captain J. Crockett, to China and Malacca.
Do. do. Turkish Ship Curbart, Commander Hunnud, to Surat and Suez.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—At St. Martins in the Fields, Thomas James Howell, Esq. of Prinknash Park, in the county of Gloucester, to Susanna Maria Macleod, eldest Daughter of the late Alexander Hume, Esq. of Harris North Britain.

On the 3d September, at the Protestant Church of St. Piers Island of Guernsey, Thomas Williams, Esq., eldest son Captain Williams, R. N., and nephew of Admiral Sir Thos. Williams, to Eliza Helen, eldest daughter of the late Maj. General Hay, Colonel of the York Chasseurs.

At Islington Church, by the Rev. Dr. Strahan, Mr. Edmond Leonard Snee, of Barlett's buildings, to Mary, eldest Daughter of William Cordell, Esq. of Upper Terrace, Islington.

On 15th Sept. Thomas, only son of Joh Eyre Bartholomew, Esq. of Crawley Lodge, Sussex, to Charlotte, only Daughter of Thomas Wright, Esq. of Gloucester place, Camden Town.

On the 25th Sept. at Great Marlow, Nares Francis youngest son of the Rev. Edward Smedley, of the Sanctuary, Westminster, to Frances Sarah, youngest daughter of George Ellison, of Alfred House, Great, Marlow, Esq.

At Clifton, by the Rev. Charles Neville, Captain R. Z. Mudge, of the Royal Engineers, to Alice Watson, Daughter of James Watson Hall, Esq. late of Great Baddow, Essex.

At Henly on Thames, 14, Sept. Barton Boucher Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Mary, younger Daughter of the late Rev. Nathaniel Thornbury, Rector of Avening, Gloucestershire.

On the 15th Sept. at Witton-le-Ucar, in the county of Durham, George Hutton Wilkinson, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Elizabeth Jane, only daughter of the late George Parson, Esq. of Harperley Park, in the same county.

BIRTHS.—On 15, Sept. at Sparsholt House, Bucks, the Lady of R. Dalton Esq. of a son.

On 18th Sept. at his house in Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, the Lady of John Latimer, Esq. of a son.

On 20th Sept. in Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, the Lady of the Honourable Alexander Murray, brother to the Earl of Dunmore, of a son.

DEATHS.—On the 30th Sept at Wanstead, in Essex,

On the 16th Sept. at Worthing, the Lady of C. G. Wynne, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 18th Sept. Mrs. Hessey, of Fleet-street, of a son.

of a rapid decline, in the 32d year of her age, Agnes, the wife of Mr. Joseph Orchard, Heath street Stepney.

On 13, Sept. in consequence of a fall from his horse, Charles the second son of William Taylor Esq. of Worcester Park.

On the 11th Sept. Robert Allen Crawford, Esq. eldest son of Robert Crawford, Esq. of Devonshire-squrr.

In Montpellier-rwo, Twickenham, on the 15th Sept. Mrs. Rachel Pym aged 58.

On Tuesday the 16th Sept. Mr. Benjamin Tomkins, of Upper Thames street, in the 60th year of his age.

On 14th Sept. at Bird-place, Remenham, near Henley-bridge, Barrett March, Esq. aged 72.

Suddenly, on 14 Sept. at his house, at Islington, Mr Edward Hodson, printer, of Cross-street, Hatton-garden—he was a man universally respected.

On 18th Sept. at his house in Serjeant's Inn, William Charles Wells, M. D. F. R. S. L. and E. and one of the Physicians to St. Thomas's Hospital, deeply lamented by all who have respect for Talents, or Science, or Learning, or high-minded Integrity, and have the advantage of having known him.

On 15th Sept. at Turnham Green, Mrs. Mary Stevenson, late of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

On 16th Sept. at her House, at Bayswater, in the 39th year of her age, after a long and severe affliction, deeply lamentd by her family and Friends, Mrs. Ansley, wife of Mr. Ald Ansley.

On the 16th Sept. at Bill Mill Lodge, Weston, Herefordshire, Thomas Nixon, Esq. after a painful and lingering illness.

On the 20th Sept. after a long and severe illness, Ann, daughter of Thomas Styan, Esq. of Clapham, Surrey.

On the 23d Sept. Hugh Mackay, Esq. of St. Martin's-lane, aged 80.

At No. 28th old Bondstreet, on the 14th Sept. in the 64th year of his age, Robert Adamson, late of Oaksey, in the county of Wilts, Esq.

15th July, at Torr, Devonshire, Capt. George Williamson, late H. E. I. C. naval service.

On the 11th Aug. at his mother's the Dowager Lady Burgoyne, in Oxford-street, Major-General Sir Montagu R. Burgoyne, Bart. of Sutton Park, in the county of Bedford, after a long and painful illness.

On the 15th Aug. in Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, Mrs. Hogg, the wife of Captain Adam Hogg, of the East India Company's Military Establishment at Bombay.

On the 15th Sept. universally lamented, John Stanley, Esq. aged 72, Signer of the Bills of Middlesex, and for upwards of 40 years clerk to three of the Judges of England.

On the 10th of June last, at the estate of her late father, Joseph Rawlins, Esq. in the Island of St. Christopher's where she went for the recovery of her health, Frances George, wife of Lieut. T. Rawlins Thomas R. N. great niece of Gen. Sir Wm. Payne, Bart. and of the Hon. the late Lord Lavington; and upon the 7th instant, at Stone House, in Devonshire, Frances Ann, infant daughter of the above, aged eight months.

On the 3d Sept. at Perlasca, Lake of Como, Mrs. Yeates Brown.

At Dumfries, on the 6th Sept. Janet, the wife of Mr. William Taylor, watchmaker, aged 80. She was the only surviving sister of Paul Jones.

On the 4th Sept. at Chatham, Elizabeth, the Lady of Sir Robert Barlow, Commissioner of his Majesty's Dock Yard at the Port.

ENGLISH [redacted] ACTS.

MORNING CHRONICLE.

SEPTEMBER, 17.

PARIS PAPERS.

PETERSBURGH, AUG. 19—The 15th the Emperor, the Empresses, the Grand Dukes, the Grand Duchess Alexandra, and Prince William of Prussia, attended the Benediction of the Colours of the second division of the Guard. The ceremony took place in the Court of the Palace, where a great number of spectators were assembled. The Grand Duke Constantine commanded the parade.

It is understood that the departure of the Emperor is fixed for the 1st of next month.

The Emperor, in 1812, determined that Helsingfors should be in future the capital of the Grand Duchy of Finland, and since that period the building of public edfices there has been going on. According to a new determination of his Imperial Majesty, all the Authorities of the Grand Duchy are, on the 1st of October next, to remove from Abo to Helsingfors.

COPENHAGEN, AUG 30.—Their Majesties and the Princesses are expected here about the middle of next month.

FRANKFORT ON THE ODER, SEPT. 1.—There have been successively published in Prussian Poland several Ordonnances of the highest importance respecting the commerce and agriculture of the kingdom. These Ordonnances have particularly for their object that industry may develope itself with full and entire freedom.

It is said also, that when the Emperor Alexander arrives at Warsaw, where he will stay some months, he proposes to occupy himself in detail with all objects that can contribute to ameliorate the state of Poland.

The harvest is extremely abundant both in Poland and Russia. The price of grain is falling considerably in the ports of the Baltic, in some of which the price is one-third less than it was two months since:

An active canvas is now going on for the representation of the County of Ross at the next General Election. The present Member, Mr. Mackenzie Fraser, it is understood, does not intend to offer himself. The new Candidates are Mr. Mackenzie, the younger, of Applecross, who starts on the Independent interest, & Mr. Fraser, of Inchcoulter, who is supported by the Seaforth influence. Though this is one of the largest and most reputable Counties in Scotland, the number of voters are under seventy.

Lord Banatyne, one of the senior Judges of the Court of Session, it is confidently said, is about to retire on a pension to make room for the Lord Advocate! His Lordship has been found so inadequate to fill the important office of Lord Advocate, that it has been determined to place him on the Bench, an elevation which will be so far flattering to the Learned Lord, as the Bar must then look up to him.

Lord Melville's visit to Edinburgh, is supposed to be of a political nature, his Lordship's family influence in Scotland having been for some time on the decline.

Cobbett has at length fallen foul of Sir F. Burdett. His last Register is wholly occupied in an attack on the Baronet, who in he accuses of deserting the cause of reform during the last Session of Parliament: this conduct Cobbett attributes in part to the "courtly air of Brighton," and to Sir Francis's ambition, which, he says, will allow of no competitor.

The town of Sligo has suffered more than any other part of Ireland by the malignant fever. A gentleman lately arrived in London, states, that out of a population, not exceeding 15,000, upwards of a thousand persons have fallen victims to the disease in the town alone.

SEPTEMBER, 18.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY OFFICE, HALIFAX, AUGUST 19, 1817.—The following copy of a letter from Earl Bathurst to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, is published by authority:

"Downing-street, May 31, 1817.

"MY LORD—Herewith I have the honour of inclosing to your Lordship an order of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council, dated the 26th ult. disallowing an act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia in 1816, entitled, 'An Act to explain the Acts concerning Marriage and Divorce, passed in the 32d year of his late Majesty's reign, and the first year of his present Majesty's reign.'

"I have the honour to be &c.

"BATHURST.

"To Lieut.-General the Earl of Dalhousie."

SEPTEMBER 19.

The King of France and the immediate Members of his House, are now beginning to pay a degree of attention to the family of Orleans, which is not among the least remarkable of the changes exhibiting at the Court of the Thuilleries. It will be recollected that, in the last abdication of Bonaparte, there was a considerable party in France, who made no secret of a strong inclination to prefer the Duke of Orleans to the Throne, but that his Grace, far from giving the least encouragement to the project, marked it with his displeasure. Notwithstanding this honorable disinterestedness of conduct, he was treated for a considerable time after the second restoration of Louis XVIII. with such marked coldness and neglect, that he thought fit to retire into this country; but the high flying Royalists beginning at length to lose their sway at Court, he received such assurances of returning confidence as, combining with the contemporaneous pregnancy of the Duchess, induced him to return to his native country. And now that the administration of the Government has fallen into the hands of men of moderate and conciliatory principles, it appears to be the studied, and certainly not unwise, design of the Court, to impress upon the people of France that no individual of the House of Bourbon is in greater favour with, or feels his interests more identified with the stability of its reigning head, than the Duke of Orleans. Instead of his popularity with the French nation being a source of jealousy or alarm, the Ministers are thus taking the surest way to derive from it an additional and powerful support to the existing order of things.

Molé, the new Minister of Marine, was, under Napoleon, Director General of the Roads and Bridges. In March, 1813, he pronounced a speech in which we find the following passage:—

"If a person born in the age of the Medici, or that of Louis the XIVth, were to be recalled to life, and beholding the admirable things that have been performed, should inquire how many reigns of glory and centuries of peace had been requisite to produce them, you will answer, one man and twelve years of warfare."—(See *Moniteur*, 12th March, 1813).

INTERESTING COMMUNICATION FROM ST. HELENA.

The following Memorandum of observations made by Bonaparte in a conversation with some English Gentlemen lately at St. Helena, has been transmitted to us from that Island. We have the most positive assurances given to us of the narrative being accurate (though we have not all that passed at length); and it

is worthy of the particular attention of the public. If it should turn out that any passages are in the slightest degree incorrect, we shall make it our business to point out and rectify the mistake:—

"*Memorandum of observations made by Bonaparte in a conversation with some Gentlemen who lately touched at St. Helena, in their way to England.*

"After the usual salutations, Bonaparte alluded to Gardanne's mission, by observing, that he had shewn the road from Constantinople to Persia—then rapidly adverting to India, he asked what the Russians were about on their Asiatic Frontier? And with little attention to the replies, proceeded to speak of the powers of the different Sovereigns, and of their views. The Russians, he said, were the most formidable people in Europe—England and France had not the same military advantages, although their troops had more moral power than any of the other nations. A Frenchman on becoming a soldier leaves a better country than any that he can be called to serve in—and the Englishman in general finds himself worse off abroad than at home—so that [redacted] the population is [redacted]. The Russian, on the contrary, [redacted] a miserable slave, and [redacted] man when he quits [redacted] condition; he finds [redacted] could enjoy at home; [redacted] under might increase [redacted] out upon service out of [redacted] and if he organized Po[redacted] secure the command of Europe. Alexander's object had always been to take Constantinople, but he, Napoleon, had distinctly told him that he never would permit the Greek Cross to be placed on the Crown of the Czar. Austria was willing to assist the views of Russia, if she herself was to be guaranteed in the possession of the Provinces contiguous to the Turkish frontier—so that France and England would be left alone to defend Turkey. In speaking of the power of Russia for objects of conquest, he said the Cossacks were formidable, not so much from their numbers as their peculiar ability to endure privations in traversing unknown countries. They also resembled the Bedouin Arabs in the gift of vision—so great in this respect was the faculty of the Bedouins, that when in Egypt, upon an occasion when he wished by means of his telescope to observe a body of men that appeared on the Horizon, he had scarcely leveled his glass, when a Bedouin near him recognized with the naked eye another Bedouin, and described his dress, &c. so as to distinguish the tribe to which he belonged.

"England, he said, could never become a Continental Power. Forty five thousand men, with all the bravery of the nation, could never give her authority on the Continent. A naval and commercial system was alone adapted to her situation, and could alone preserve her from herein with which she was threatened.—Lord Wellesley was right in saying that her distress was permanent. Castlereagh had made himself a Courtier to the Sovereigns, and had neglected the interests of England. England was like the dog looking at its shadow in the water, and who dropt the meat out of its mouth. If there had been an able Minister in the British Cabinet at the arrangement of the affairs of Europe, the terms of the peace would have been very different from those concluded on. The utmost possible extension of commerce, and a total relinquishment of continental military ambition, could alone rescue England from its present difficulties. The King of Portugal should have been made to grant five years' exclusive privilege of trade with the Brazils, as the price of his Portuguse throne.

"In former times, the English Ministers had made peace like merchants, and had filled the pockets of their country. The present Ministers had set up for Gentlemen, and had ruined themselves.

"In the year 1783, England threatened to go to war again, if France did not agree to the Commercial Treaty, which speedily ruined her. The French Ministers were obliged to accede to the demand, as they had no money, though the consequences were foreseen. The documents in the Bureau des Affaires Etrangeres would prove this anecdote. England, in throwing away the advantage of her naval power, acted like Francis I. at Pavia, who having stationed a battery of 45 pieces of cannon (in those days a numerous force of artillery), and which battery would have assured him the victory, interposed himself and his gens d'armerie between the guns and the hostile line, so that they could not fire; and drawing his magnificent grand sabre, he lost the battle. The naval blockade was like rubbing the body with oil to prevent perspiration, and then suffering (as my face does at this moment, said Bonaparte) an eruption from the want of it. If England made use of her maritime superiority, she might send Ambassadors to command foreign Courts. Now she was insulted with prohibitory Decrees in every petty State. With 45,000 men, he repeated again and again, England can never become a Continental Power; besides, the attempt would be fatal to that free Constitution in which the English so justly pride themselves, and which, in truth, has been the source of her extraordinary power, commensurate with her extent. What had been the result of her military efforts? She had got possession of his person, and an opportunity to shew her want of generosity. She had disturbed the legitimacy of thrones, since he was the lawful Sovereign of France. He wished for general peace, as it was his true interest, and the only way by which he could be relieved from the rock on which he was now confined.

"He then entered into a long personal tirade again Governor Lowe, on the treatment he had received, and of the many misrepresentations of his conduct which had been put forth. He spoke of Mr. Warden's publication as unfounded in almost every particular, and expressed himself in severe terms of Lord Bathurst's speech. He was much surprised, he said, at Lord Sidmouth's and Lord Liverpool's want of decent propriety towards him on the discussion, as he thought he had shewn them civilities to assure him a more liberal treatment. England, he concluded, was in a curious predicament—She has won all, and is ruined."

SEPTEMBER 20.

Nothing definitive has taken place with respect to the conspirators in Portugal; and there is a rumour, that their designs were less against the King than against a foreign Marshal who exercises great authority. The probability of his Majesty's return again begins to be matter of discussion. We should rather wish to smother speculations of this kind, lest we should be packing off another Ambassador to receive him. The game of "Fetching the King home" has been rather a costly one to us already. The city of Lisbon is said to be sinking fast into a state of comparative insignificancy, which nothing but making the port free can remedy; and of this also there is some talk.

EXTR[redacted] We understand that this Lady[redacted] death bed, declared that she had re[redacted] made a Will, which to this moment has not been found. A Will made in the year 1797 has been discovered, by which after leaving a legacy of Two Thousand Pounds to Mr. Braham, with whom she had about that time formed a connection, the bulk of her Fortune is chiefly to be divided among her Nephews and Nieces, whereby Spencer Braham, her son, who is now in his 15th year, is left destitute. Mr. Braham, when he understood the state of affairs, immediately called on Mr. Soane, the common friend of the parties; to him, Mr. Braham, feeling as a father, made the following provisions for Spencer Braham, viz.

Five thousand pounds to be paid on the death of the said Mr. Braham—the above legacy of 2,000l. bequeathed him as a legacy by the late Madame Storace, to be transferred to Trustees in favour of Spencer Braham, and also an annuity of 150l. to commence from the 24th of August last, the day on which Madame Storace died, to be paid regularly during the life of Mr. Braham to Trustees for the use of his son Spencer Braham.

SEPTEMBER 23

Paris, Sept. 19.—By two Royal Ordonnances, dated the day before yesterday, the Sieur Allent, Councillor of State, is appointed Under Secretary of State in the War Department, in the room of the Sieur Tabarié; and the Sieur Cassaing, Commissaire Ordonnateur, is appointed Secretary General of the War Department, in the room of Baron des Acres.

Mr. Brougham is at present at Paris.

Frankfort, Sept. 14.—It is asserted that the new English Minister in Sweden, Lord Strangford, is expressly employed to obtain from the Court of Stockholm a less rigorous system with regard to English commerce.

Vienna, Sept. 8.—The careful manner in which inquiries are making with respect to the circumstances attending the death of Czerney-Georges, seems to indicate that some importance is attached to it.

Kœnigsberg, Sept. 3.—We have received here from St. Petersburgh certain intellegence as to the route to be followed by the Emperor Alexander, in his tour in the interior of his vast Empire. His Imperial Majesty will not quit St. Petersburgh till the 6th inst. He will before proceeding to Moscow visit several Governments, particularly those of Witepsk, Mohilow, Kiew, and Kurshau. The Emperor will arrive the 8th at Witepsk, the 10th at Beschentowich, the 13th at Mohilow, where he proposes to pass three days. His Imperial Majesty will be on the 16th at Bobruish, and will the next day visit the banks of the Beresina. His arrival at Kiew is fixed for the 20th; from thence he will go to Beelacerkeve, Krementschuck, Pultava (where he will remain till the 2d October) Charkow, Kursk, Oscl, and Kaluga. The 1st of Oct. is fixed for the Emperor's entrance into Moscow.

The inundations caused by the overflowing of the Inn and the Ziller have done much damage. Several bridges have been carried away, and the communications interrupted for many days.

Similar misfortunes have happened on the Southern Tyrol: the bridge of Blennau, over the Eisack, those of Meran, Fassyr and Botzen, have been destroyed. The towns of Brixen and Trent were entirely inundated for several days. The Eisack and the Adige have, however, according so the last accounts, returned within their banks.

Brussels, Sept. 14.—Madame Regnault de Saint Jean d'Ahgely arrrived a few days since at Aix la Chapelle.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 19.—"A feeling of dissatisfaction, which has even extended itself to the Ministerial ranks, has been caused by the Concordat. It is confidently asserted that Monsieur de Blacas has not acted in conformity with his instructions, but that he has attempted to gratify the indiscreet devotion of part of the Royal Family, at the expence of his country. The uniform and strenuous opposition of the Parliaments of Paris to the pretensions of the Court of Rome is not forgotten; and it is hoped that the Chamber of Deputies will adopt a similar line of conduct.

How far the people of France are disposed to relish those feudal doctrines so dear to the ultra party, may be determined by the following extract from the work of Benjamin Constant:—

"A great part of the present generation has been educated in the opinion, and is convinced, that the ancient Government of France was most arbitrary. The strongest impression has been produced on these men [redacted] by what they have heard concerning that G[redacted] and by what they have learned f[redacted] during its existence. It [redacted] vestigate how far that [redacted] and whether the phi[redacted] it were guilty of e[redacted] neration has heard [redacted] the Revolution has not [redacted] ancient regime. The law [redacted] not induce us to regret the Letter[redacted] nor has the prosecution of the Priest[redacted] persuaded us of the justice of the dragon[redacted] or the murder of the Protestant Clergymen[redacted] Consequently every thing that has a tendency to reproduce one or the other system of Government, is considered as odious. Whatever recalls 1793 to our minds, fills us with alarm. But we are resolved not to retrograde to 1787."

* Lewis Fourteenth employed dragoons to convert his Protestant subjects.

A Dutch Mail arrived a late hour last night. The Papers by it state that the expectation of a speedy diminution of the Army of Occupation in France is entirely unfounded. The following are extracts:

HARLEM SEPT. 18.

We have the following from Lille:—"We are now positively informed that the hope of a speedy diminution of the Army of Occupation is unfounded. All the endeavours which our Ministers have employed to induce the Allied Powers to such a step, have been in vain. It seems that Great Britain was the power which made the least opposition to it. People fancy that they observe, that since the failure of these negociations, fewer furloughs are given to the British soldiers in France, and that those who do return to Great Britain are immediately replaced by others. In expectation of many favourable arrangements, the French Government is employing means to place the army in future on a more respectable footing, and Inspectors General are expected in all the principal military divisions, to examine in the most minute manner the state of the various corps.

Sir Home Popham, it is said, will succed to the command at Jamaica, on the expiration of Admiral Douglas's term of service, in Jan. next. Sir Home, it is believed, will hoist his flag in the Andromache frigate, which has been commissioned at Chatham.

Capt. Edwards, of the country ship Dorah, who arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday, from Bengal, last from St. Helena, with part of the 66th regiment on board, was introduced to Bonaparte, and stayed two hours with him. He found the Ex Emperor in a pleasant mood, and had the honour (is it one?) to take a glass of wine with him in the billiard room. Of this game, Count Bertrand informed Captain Edwards, the Emperor was exceedingly fond, knocking the balls about by himself all day long. The frame-work sent out for his habitation has been cut up for sentry-boxes, and he still continues to reside at Longwood.

SEPTEMBER 24TH.

PARIS SEPT. 20.—The King transacted business yesterday with the Duke de Richelieu, President of the Council of Ministers.

The squadron destined to resume possession of French Guiana sailed from Brest the 13th instant. It is under the command of M. Bergeret, Capitain de Vaisseau, and consists of the ship l'Hector, the frigate La Flore, the corvette La Coquette, the gabarres La Prudente and L'Eglantine, and the goelettes [redacted] Serin and La Sauterelle. The Count Carra Saint Cyr, Lieutenant General, appointed by the King Commandant and Administrator of French Guiana, is on board the frigate La Flore.

The *Journal de la Cote d'Or* of the 17th instant, relates several dreadful accidents caused by the wolves who infest the woods of that department. Three young girls have been devoured by these animals; one in the forest of Chardenois, and the other two in the woods adjoining Mirebeau and Pontailler sur Saone. At Bouze, near Beaune, a wolf furiously attacked six persons successively in the middle of the village, and wounded them all. A young man had the courage to seize it, calling at the same time for assistance, and the wolf was killed in his arms. Near Auxonne, two children, from 13 to 14 years of age were also attacked by a wolf, one of them would have been killed but for the courage of his little comrade, who never ceased beating the animal until he let go his hold.

It is understood, that for the ten divisions of the Ministry of War there will be substituted four Directorships, at the head of which will be placed Lieutenant Generals Thiebault and la Martiliere, and the Marechals de Camp Evain and Deaux.

VIENNA. SEP. 8.—The Emperor has approved of the system of Conscription for the Italian Provinces, proposed by the Aulic Council of War, and by which the Nobility are subjected to the Conscription in the same manner as other classes of citizens.

SPIRE, SEPT. 13.—It is understood to be determined, that the city of Cologne is to be the seat of the new University for the Rhenish Provinces.

[redacted]tances of peculiar atrocity marked [redacted] chances which took place near Lyons. [redacted]in Houdin, and a boy of sixteen, were [redacted]med to death as guilty of High Treason. Some *Vendéen* soldiers were on duty at [redacted] execution; at its termination they seized [redacted] bodies, which were dragged about and mangled in a style that recalled the most disastrous moments of the Revolution. The zeal of these men being now animated, they pillaged the neighbouring houses and committed every species of excess. The conduct of the soldiery on this, and on similar occasions, can only be attributed to the influence exercised by a certain class of Officers, more known by their fanatical attachment to legitimacy, than by the wounds they have received in the service of their country. We are happy, however to state, that the Ministers have made several of these persons feel the severest effects of their displeasure.

The preparations for building the new Post Office begin to form a conspicuous object in the City. Many houses have already been pulled down, and others are about to disappear, which at present occupy the intended site of the new establishment.

The Custom-house Officers in Liverpool have found, upon information lodged with them, that goods openly shipped from that port to the Continent, were re-landed, and in a way but little liable to detection. The mode by which this scheme was carried into execution is extremely simple. Some of the river vessels called flatts are of a size calculated to make foreign voyages, when employed in the internal navigation, for which purpose they receive registers. In this case they mount a top-mast, put on bullworks, &c. which are moveable, and which, in the present instance, are supposed to have been taken off when a short distance at sea, and then the vessel, thus metamorphosed and stripped of all exotic appearance, returns up the river, and lands her goods like other carriers upon the inland navigation, wholly unsuspected, and, indeed, without requiring, "under existing circumstances," the inspection of the prefence of a Revenue Officer.

Among the distinguished person[redacted] land who have visited Ireland t[redacted] is the celebrated Mr. Malthus, [redacted] he went to pick up some new ide[redacted] *lation.*

The Grenadier Guards have lat[redacted] nished with a new appendage t[redacted] it consists of a circle of horse [redacted] having the appearance of a bla[redacted] gives the soldier the air of a *veteran*, wh[redacted] throws the rain off his neck.

EXTRAORDINARY LUSUS NATURÆ.—A Hrouse was shot in Arran, by Lord Archibald Hamilton on the 9th September, of a singular appearance. Its head, neck, and wings

quite white; the body and breast mottled with white feathers; the rump, tail, and legs, similar to the common grouse. It had been seen several times, during the last season and the present, amidst a brood of ordinary grouse, and rose amongst them when it was shot.

Lieutenant Colonel James Poole of the Scots Greys.—On Saturday an Inquisition was held at the King's Head, Hackney, before J. W. Unwin, Esq. Coroner for Middlesex, on the remains of this gallant young Officer. The first evidence produced was a letter from Doctor Munro to the Coroner, to the following effect:—

Edward Thomas Munro, of 64, Gower-street, Bedford-square, attended the deceased about nine months, as an insane person, in Brook-house, Hackney, where he had been confined; he was discharged at the request of his friends about three days previous to his death, and resided with his wife and mother, at 21, Gloucester-street, Queen-square, whence he came to witness's house, in Gower-street, about six o'clock on Wednesday evening, and being shewn into the parlour, he threw himself on his knees before witness, and embracing his legs, in an agony of grief he wrung his hands, and cried most bitterly, saying, he found himself worse, and not fit to be at large, and requesting witness in the most piteous manner to send him back again to Brook House, to be taken care of, to prevent his doing harm, either to himself or any other person, as he knew he was not fit to be at large. He appeared to be rather stupified, as if he was in a state of inebriation. With the consent of his wife and mother, witness sent George Adcock, a trusty servant, to take care of him, and conduct him back to Brook-House. Adcock, [illegible] him, informed witness that all [illegible] Brook House, in the carriage, the Coroner appeared in a state of stupefaction, from which he concluded he had been drinking. The deceased was decidedly an insane person.

William Bailey, Surgeon, Hackney, had seen the deceased from time to time, since he had been at Brook-house, which was about nine months, he was decidedly an insane person. About a quarter past ten o'clock on Wednesday evening last he was sent for to Brook-house; the message was, that the deceased was very ill; he went immediately, and found him lying on a sofa, supported by two keepers, and Miss Pettingham, the proprietor. She said she apprehended he had been drinking; he examined him, and found that his illness was not produced by drinking; he suspected he had taken opium; he administered proper remedies; he found in his pocket the little bottle now produced, which had contained opium. Dr. Peil was sent for, but the deceased was dying when he arrived; he continued to get worse, and expired at a quarter before three on Thursday morning; he had no doubt he died from having taken the opium, and was confirmed in this opinion from having since opened his body, and finding a quantity of opium in his stomach. The deceased had attempted twice before to commit suicide; he was 31 years of age. Last Saturday he was discharged by the desire of his friends, out of the house. Dr. Munro was not satisfied that he was fit to be at large, and Dr. Power came down; they had a consultation, upon which it was agreed that he should be discharged, and he was accordingly delivered up to his friends. Verdict—Insanity.

SEPTEMBER 27TH.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Petersburgh:—

"The Court of Rio Janeiro attributes the declaration of the Allied Powers in favour of Spain, in part, to the friendship of the Emperor of Russia for Spain, a still greater sensation has been caused by Austria signing the declaration, notwithstanding her new family connections with the Court of Portugal. The Russian Minister at Rio Janeiro having been treated with little respect by the Court, has requested his recall, and renounced all exercise of his diplomatic functions. It is supposed, however, the Court of Brazil will arrange the subsisting differences.

"It is understood that our Court will address an invitation to all the Courts of Europe, to prohibit the equipment of vessels of war, and the export of arms for the insurgents of South America, and to declare pirates all their privateers which shall appear in the European seas. The intervention of our Court with that of Vienna, has obtained in Austria the prohibition of the export of every species of ammunition to South America for the use of the insurgents. The steps taken with the same view at London have not yet been successful.

"The Court of Russia is also occupied with a project for engaging all the European Powers to conclude a treaty in order to take common and rigorous measures against pirates, wherever they may carry their hostility into effect. These pirates are divided into five classes, viz. 1st. The privateers of the Insurgents of South America. 2d. Italian and Turkish privateers. 3d. Barbary; and a Russian squadron to proceed to Tunis to obtain satisfaction for an insult to the Russian flag. 4th. Pirates in the Indian and Chinese seas. 5th. Arabian pirates in the Persian Gulph.

Five per Cents. Monday, 65f. 75c.

INSPRUCK, SEPT. 11.

The Count de Saurau, now in Italy, will, it is said, under the late Treaty, surrender the Principality of Lucca to the Queen of Etruria.

PETERSBURGH, AUGUST 29.

Since the greatest part of Poland has formed a distinct kingdom under the rule of the Emperor, we cannot overlook the favorable changes which has been operated in that State.—There have been established not only schools for sciences, but also a great number of elementary ones and seminaries, which are already on a very good footing. The method of Pestalozzi is followed in some parts of Poland; but that of Lancaster seems better suited to the country, and the Emperor has already sent for, in order to establish him at Warsaw, one of the young Russians, who have been studying this method in England at the expence of the Government.

A Special Commission has been appointed at Derby to try the prisoners against whom true bills have been found for high treason. Its sittings commenced on Thursday *pro forma*, but the trials will not be proceeded in till the 9th of next month. The prisoners are accused of being found armed in military array, and marching as was supposed to London. Mr. Justice Holroyd and Mr. Justice Abbott will preside.

THE TYPHUS FEVER.—We are sorry to learn, that the typhus fever is prevailing in some parts of the town, particularly in Turnmill-street, at Cow-cross, also in the neighbourhood of Clare-market, and at Pentonville and Islington. The Fever Hospital, at St. Pancras, is nearly full.

HATTON GARDEN.—In consequences of the officer reporting that the typhus fever was very bad in several courts in Cow-cross and Turnmill-street, the office was ordered to be fumigated, and no person in future to be permitted to crowd the inner office, not admitted on business.

We are happy to inform the public, that the typhus fever, which has been stated to prevail to an alarming degree in this town, is neither so extensive in its sphere of operation, nor so malignant in its nature, as previous statements were calculated to countenance. It is a disorder which generally prevails, more or less, at this season of the year, but which has been rendered formidable to the imagination by having been noticed in the public Papers. Whatever of this malignant fever obtains at present in the town is, as is usual, confined principally to the lower orders. We have this information from an eminent physician.—*Liverpool Courier.*

CONTAGIOUS FEVER IN IRELAND.—BELFAST, SEPT. 20.—We have just heard from Armagh, that the fever has become so alarming that a Town Meeting is to be held for the purpose of devising the best means of preventing the disease from extending its baleful ravages.—*Belfast News Letter.*

CORK, SEPT. 19.—A meeting of the Committee of the House of Recovery and Dispensary was held on Monday and Wednesday, at the Commercial Buildings, to ascertain the health of the City with respect to the contagious fever. The result of both which meetings was, that the number of cases was found to be not less than *four hundred* (including 300 in the two houses), and that its progress latterly was directed towards the upper classes, and marked with peculiar severity. Under these circumstances, it was determined to apply to Government for aid, and that a general collection should again be made on Sunday se'nnight in the different places of worship in the City and neighbourhood, in aid of the almost exhausted Funds of these Institutions.—*Cork Chronicle.*

Extract of a Letter from Downpatrick, dated Sept. 16.

"Typhus Fever is very prevalent in this town: at present 100 persons labour under that malignant disease."—*Freeman's Journal.*

Mr. Alexander Agnew, student of St. John's College, Cambridge was lately drowned in bathing, at Barmouth, Wales.

PREVENTIVE OF CONTAGION.—Recipe for preparing the fumigating gas of Dr. John Carmichael Smith, for the prevention of infection from fevers, &c.—"Take six drachms powdered nitre, six drachms oil of vitriol (or, as it is now termed, sulphuric acid,) mix them in a tea-cup, by adding to the nitre one drachm at a time of the oil. The cup to be placed during preparation on a hot hearth, or plate of heated iron, and the mixture to be stirred with a tobacco-pipe or piece of glass. As soon as the fumes arise the cup should be moved about to the different places in the apartment of the sick, or any other part of the house which it may be thought expedient to fumigate."

TRIALS FOR TREASON.

DERBY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 23.—The Special Commission, for the trial of the prisoners against whom true bills for high treason had been found at the last assize, is to be opened here on Thursday next. The greater part of the prisoners are in the county gaol in this town. The rest who could not be accommodated here are in the gaol at Nottingham. They are to be marched to this town to be arraigned with the other prisoners, and then to be sent back again till their day of trial comes. The prisoners in this town are:—Thomas Battison, Josiah Gadber, Samuel Hunt, John Hill, Alexander Johnson, Samuel Ludlam, William Ludlam, John Moor, John Mac Kinsick, Joseph Turner, Edward Turner, Josiah Thorp, William Turner, Robert Turner, Joseph Wightman, William Wightman, Thomas Wightman, James Wightman, George Wightman, Jeremiah Brandreth (charged with having fired the fatal shot,) Isaac Ludlam, Thomas Bacon, John Bacon, and the three following who have been admitted King's evidence, George Burrows, John Fletcher, and Thomas Turner. In all, 26 persons are in the county gaol upon this charge. In Nottingham gaol are 15 prisoners upon the same charges:—Edward Moore, William Adams, William Hardwicke, Jerman Buxton, Joseph Topham, Joseph Hall, Thomas Enfor, Nathaniel Jennings, Jos. Savage, John Wright, John Oulton, George Brassington, Isaac Ludlam, Charles Swain, and Daniel Hunt.

The County Hall is fitted up with a temporary bench and seats for the trial. The hall is a large building fronting towards the south.

Mr. Denman is engaged as Counsel for the prisoners.

PARIS PAPERS.

OCTOBER, 1 1817,

PARIS, SEPT. 27.—Yesterday, at eleven o'clock, the King gave audience to the Count de Delevieune, Ambassador from the Court of Russia to that of London.

They write from the departments du Haut Rhin and du Bas Rhin, that the fine weather since the commencement of this month, has been very favourable to the vines, and that, according to all appearance, there will be an excellent vintage.

Letters from Rome, of the 12th instant, mention, that in consequence of the ill health of the Pope, it was doubtful whether his Holiness would be able to hold the Grand Consistory announced for the end of this month.

A Morocco Nobleman, named Sidi Ombach Ben-Bey, has arrived at Paris. He is travelling through Europe to obtain information.

The Duke of Wellington returned to his head quarters at Cambray on the 17th instant.

Cardinal Gravina arrived the 18th at Bayonne from Madrid, on his way to Rome.

MADRID, SEPT. 13.—The Junta of Finance have determined upon a plan for reducing the nominal amount of the Public Debt, and establishing a sinking Fund for extinguishing it.

BERLIN, SEPT. 16.—The new plan of finance experiences great opposition, and the Presidents who have gone into the Provinces are directed to sound the public opinion upon the subject. Prussia, in consequence of her political relations, will be compelled for some time to keep up a considerable army; but it is useless complaining in this respect of the Government, as it is an inevitable result of the political state of Europe.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 4.—Accounts from Galvistan (Mexico) state that General Mina had taken St. Andre, a town situate about eighteen leagues in the interior, on the river Sato de la Marma, where 250 Spanish cavalry joined him. There was an excellent discipline kept up in the army, which was rapidly increasing.

We learn from the Philadelphia Papers, that of 400 passengers in the ship Hope, who arrived at the Lazaretto, 70 had died in consequence of their sufferings, from the want of proper provisions for their voyage, and that 120 are now lying in a desperate condition. A large number perished at sea. A specimen of the bread on which the survivors subsisted has been exhibited at the office of the True American. We think the conduct of the master and owners of the vessel should be investigated by the Civil Authority. If it should appear that these miserable wretches were received on board a vessel not furnished with sufficient and wholesome food for the voyage, we have no doubt that it would be sufficient ground both for civil suits and a criminal prosecution. The inhuman practice of inveigling ignorant foreigners on ship-board, stowing them in bulk without regard to their health and comfort, and then selling them to service on their arrival in this country, to pay for their passage, is not a whit above the Slave Trade, in honor or honesty. We wish to see some effectual measures taken to put a stop to this disgraceful and iniquitous traffic.

The accounts we yesterday published respecting the military operation on the Spanish main, will have conveyed a very good idea of the Patriotic cause in that quarter, and the following extract will serve to fill up the picture.—

Port of Spain (Trinidad) Aug. 11.

"By accounts received yesterday from Guiria, it appears that an express had been received from Brion, stating, that he had captured fourteen of the enemy's large vessels in the Orinoko, one of which, a ship, had the Governor, Fitzerald, General La Torre, and the Bishop on board, with the whole of the Staff and Treasure."

Previous to the evacuation of Angustura, a cat sold for thirty dollars. It is among the circumstances favourable to the independence of South America, that the Government of Spain and its representatives in Venezuela, are not on the best terms. Whilst Morillo was in Santa Fe, he blamed the Governor of Caracas for all the disasters which happened in the Atlantic provinces during his absence, and the government at home reproaches him for the loss of Margarita. The Castilian pride being up, the Commander in Chief is ordered, in the most peremptory manner, to punish the Margaritaneans for their rebellion, and to do this he uncovers the rest of the country. Though the idea of the carnage that must ensue is horrid, it is nevertheless evident that this operation will nearly, if not entirely, exhaust the only disposable force the Spaniards possess in that country, by which means the Atlantic towns will fall an easy prey. When Morillo arrived at Margarita from Cadiz, the first disaster that befel the Spaniards was the blowing up of a 74 gun ship, with the greatest part of the stores, and now it would appear as if the same island was destined to witness the destruction of the last remnant of the same expedition.

We have still later letters from Canada and we give from them a Proclamation signed on the 15th July by the Contracting Parties in the North-west Country, in furtherance of the object of the Government Commissioners. It is to be hoped that peace and order will be the effect of this measure, and that the law will at last be permitted to decide one the assumed rights and pretensions of the Hudson's Bay Company and Lord Selkirk, before they again attempt to enforce them against their rivals. All the conflicts which have taken place, the lives which have been lost, might have been avoided and saved, if this course had been originally pursued, and the crimes which are alleged to have been committed by so many persons during the contest, might have been prevented. As prevention was, however, not resorted to, it is necessary, and we hope for the sake of example, that punishment will fall without distinction on those who are found guilty.

Lord Selkirk, it is understood, made all the opposition in his power, to that part of the Commissioners' instructions, which related to the restitution of the property he had seized, and it was only after a tedious discussion, and protesting against the violation of his supposed rights, that he consented to sign the Proclamation, which was prepared and drawn up by Mr. M'GILLIVRAY.

It appears to us, that nothing can be more groundless than the alarm which has been spread concerning typhus fever, which is said to have shewn itself in some parts of the metropolis. That there are many cases of this disease to be found in London at the present moment is most certain; and equally undoubted is it, that at no period is this vast city free from the disorder. When it is considered that the inflammatory fever, which formerly made so much havoc in this country, has almost wholly disappeared, and that the low putrid, or typhus, is almost the only fever, except those of the asymotomatic kind, and the intermittent, which may be considered as of a local nature, which prevails much in England, it is not unreasonable to infer, that at no moment is London free from hundreds of patients suffering under this disease, in its various forms; the discovery, therefore, of so few persons under its influence, and in districts where it almost always is more or less prevail-

ng, is rather a favourable proof of the comparative health of the metropolis than otherwise.

The Burgh of Paisley, we are glad to find is emulating Montrose, Aberdeen, and Arbroath, in laudably endeavouring to vindicate the rights of the community: The Magistrates of this Burgh had forgot, it would appear, that they are merely guardians of the property and privileges of the inhabitants; for in renewing the investiture of the burgh lands granted originally to certain office-bearers, jointly with the Burgesses and community, the Burgh Council took the new right exclusively to themselves. This, too, has been followed up, as is said, by attempts to dispose of the superiority of the burgh lands, and to levy from the inhabitants larger sums in name of compositions or entries, than is authorised by prior and inveterate usage. The documents in our last page will explain, in some degree, what the inhabitants intend to do, and how their wishes are met by the Magistracy.

OCTOBER 2d.

PARIS PAPERS.

PARIS, SEPT. 28.—The Commodore of the American squadron, now in the Bay of Naples, has given a fete to the English Admiral, who arrived there in a ship of his nation. The latter gave the Americans a brilliant fete in return.

The misery during the period preceding the harvest in the Abruzzos was so great, that out of a population of 20,600 persons, about 1,500 have died since the month of March.

Although the harvest (says the *Journal de Marseille*) has been very abundant in the Roman States, bread has nevertheless continued dear, and the exportation of grain has been in consequence strictly prohibited.

The same Journal mentions a report at Marseilles that the King of Naples is ill.

Duke Louis of Wurtemberg, uncle to the present King, died of apoplexy at Kirckeim, near Stuttgard, on the 20th inst. aged 61.

Madame Blanchard, on the 21st inst. at five in the afternoon, made her 55d ascension at Nantes. At six the Balloon descended about four leagues from Nantes.

PALERMO, AUG. 10—The United Tribunal of the Royal Junta, and the Prevotal Court, on the 4th decided on the fate of fourteen individuals accused of treason. Raphal Trifaldi has been sentenced to be hung, and to be dragged to the place of execution tied to the tail of a horse. Two of the principal accomplices were sentenced to assist at the execution with ropes about their necks, and then to be imprisoned, one for life, and the other for 25 years, in a State prison. The other individuals accused are sentenced to imprisonment for different periods.—The sentence of death was carried into execution yesterday.

MADRID, SEPT. 16.—The Government is unceasingly occupied with measures of precaution for the purpose of preventing the introduction of the plague, which prevails on the whole coast of Africa.

The day before yesterday the Queen, for the first time since her accouchement, went in grand procession to the Royal Chapel with the Infanta in her arms, to hear mass in public. The Queen and the King then went to the Church of Jesus-Nazareth to return thanks, and then proceeded to the public promenade of the Prado. The Queen continued the whole time to hold the Infanta in her arms.

The Xaviera, late the American corvette Warren, arrived at Cadiz on the 8th ult. from Lima, which place she left on 12th May. Letters from Cadiz state, that the news brought by her is of a most alarming nature to the Royalist cause. Since the fall of Chili, and the preparations making to attack Peru, the Royalists of the latter Vice-Royalty do not hesitate, in plain terms, to express their despair of a favourable issue, particularly as the people are tired out with the frequent and heavy contributions levied upon them to no effect. The officers sent out from Cadiz are of the lowest kind; many of them can neither read nor write, and are often compelled to give the orders they receive from their superiors to prisoners they have in charge, for the purpose of decyphering them. The Spanish Government sent this class of people away because they could not be trusted in the Peninsula, and their rapacity and ignorance to the Independents, have answered the purposes of defeat.

Letters from Buenos Ayres, dated 4th July, received by a house in the City, distinctly mention that General Belgrano, Commander of the Buenos Ayres army in Upper Peru, was about to set out for Tarija with a small escort, in order to meet the Royalist General Serna, who was to repair thither with a few guards. The object of this conference was supposed to be a plan of capitulation on the part of the Spanish Chieftain, whose retreat had been rendered very difficult, and who could no longer trust to the Creoles he [illegible] his ranks; though in the Royalist camp a [illegible] circulated, that it was with a view to [illegible] of prisoners. This, and the remnant of [illegible] may now be said to [illegible] of Spain possess[illegible]

[illegible] ment of Allies having [illegible] 7th, 8th, and 10th [illegible] Ferdinand VII. accedes [illegible] ongress of Vienna, and Spain be[illegible] rated in the European Confederation. [illegible] other Treaty the reversion of the Duchies of Parma, Plaisance, and Guastalla is given to the Infant Don Charles Louis, son of the Queen of Etruria, and to the latter is given, in immediate possession, the States of Lucca.

It is again stated, and in an article from Vienna inserted in *The Moniteur*, that Russia and Austria have entered into an agreement to prevent the exportation of arms and ammunition for the use of the Insurgents of South America.

The Diet of Frankfort is to be employed, it seems, during the ensuing winter, in arranging the military organization of the Germanic Confederation.

French Five per Cents. Saturday, 65 f. 90 c.

BRUSSELS SEPT. 24.

All the troops of the Army of Occupation in France have returned to their former cantonments since the 16th of this month, after the termination of the various reviews. The corps of this army are not only not reduced, but no furloughs are given, in order to keep them up to their full complement. The British cavalry is entirely remounted. The Duke of Wellington has returned to his Head-quarters at Mount St. Martin, whence he has dispatched several courfers to Paris and London. It is now affirmed, that the endeavours of the French Ministry to obtain a diminution of the Military Contribution, have also been fruitless.

The hardened character of some of the convicts sentenced to transportation for life, is lamentable. No one of them went from the bar without uttering some species of insolent remark. One of them, Margaret Hunter, begged two more days to be added to her sentence—*for tuck.*

The numerous atrocious murders, and savage cruelties, which now daily disgrace the character of the country, certainly call much more imperiously for the severity of the law, & the prompt administration of it than the appointment of Special Commissions for the trial of presumed *political* offenders. In all causes of wilful murder there ought to be no delay in bringing the culprit to trial, and when found guilty, the punishment ought *instantly* to be inflicted, and in a manner more striking than the usual theatric l exhibition of the *new drop*. A Murderer ought always to suffer by himself—there is something revolting in such a monster sharing the sympathy of the people with perhaps an unfortunate man convicted of forgeing, or uttering a Bank of England note for *twenty shillings*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR,

If you think the following hasty remarks worthy of a corner in your Journal, they are quite at your service.

From your old Friend.

Grub-street, Sept. 28, 1817. PADDY WHACK.

I always view with pleasure, and am glad to acknowledge, any appearance of returning economy on the part of our worthy Ministers. I therefore saw with considerable satisfaction the following notice painted in large letters, on a board fastened on the wall near the *Treasury door*, a few days back:—"*Any person found begging here, after this notice, will be prosecuted.*" *p. w.*

P. S. You shall hear from me again.

THE COURIER.

MONDAY EVENING AUGUST, 18.

Every day tends to increase the confidence with which we may anticipate a termination of the distresses that have for some time prevailed. The cotton trade is rapidly recovering its activity, and the demand for many branches of our manufactures is greater than can be immediately supplied.

By a vessel which has arrived from Buenos Ayres, we have received South American Papers to the 10th of May inclusive. They mention that the Royalists retain no place in Chili, and that the revolutionary forces are pressing into Peru. The Paper of the 10th May contains an official article from the General of the Auxiliary Army of Peru, dated Tuamen, April 16, stating several Guerilla affairs, in which the Insurgents always came off victorious, taking prisoners, ammunition, and provisions. And another official article, same date and place, stating that the Royal Army occupies Salta, but that measures were in preparation to make them abandon it. Many Chilian insurgents who had been banished to Juan Fernandez, had been brought back to St. Jago in triumph. The tariff of new duties had received a further modification.

By the latest accounts from South America, the Venezuelan rebels, it appears, have been enabled to revive their former Constitution. On the 8th of May, the Chiefs of the Insurgents, the existing Members of the old Government, and the new Members of the respective provinces, assembled at Caraico, on the Main, under the auspices of General Marino, in the absence of Bolivar. A Provisional Government was installed, after some deliberation, and the several Members of the Congress took the prescribed oath of fidelity to each other. General Bolivar and Don Fernando Toro were appointed, as the heads of the Executive Power. Judges & other functionaries were also chosen, and Generals Bolivar and Marino reinstated in the command of the armies. A decree was likewise issued, confirming Brion as Admiral in-Chief of the Venezuelan squadron. Among other things, it was determined that the city of Assumption, in the Island of Margarita, should be "the future residence of the Federal Government for the present," to use the language of the Morning Chronicle. This island, however, is henceforth to be called New Sparta; so the rebels declare, "in consequence of the heroic conduct of its inhabitants."

Lord Amherst, of whose arrival an erroneous report was some time ago spread, has at length reached his native shores, after a protracted and perilous voyage. The Cæsar, the ship in which his Lordship was a passenger, arrived at Spithead yesterday morning.

It it with the greatest pleasure we learn, that our manufacturers are again actively employed; indeed so great is the demand for our bombazeens, &c. that the old looms which have long lain by as useless, have been within these few weeks all put in requisition, and we understand that many new ones are making.—Norfolk Chronicle.

All the stocking-frames in Tewkesbury and its vicinity, are now in full work; considerable advances in wages have been made within the last month, and another rise of 4s. per dozen is expected.—Bath Journal.

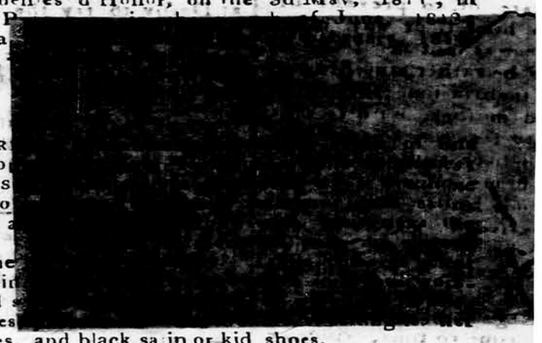
We cannot give a better specimen of the bounty of Providence this year than by mentioning that four bushels of wheat which last year averaged only 150lbs. in weight, now weigh 216lbs.—Leeds mercury.

COLONEL MELLISH.—The remains of this well-known gentleman were interred as the village of Blythe, the place of his former residence. He had long been, as we understand, in a very declining state of health. All his valuable breed of dogs, horses, and cattle are to be sold—and his house at Hodsack Priory is to be let.—Mrs Mellish, his widow, according to report, is about to visit Italy where she proposes remaining.

We announced on Friday the arrival of the Newcastle, of 56 guns, Rear-Adm. Sir Pulteney Malcolm, Capt. Meynell, from St. Helena, at Portsmouth, Sir P. having been succeeded in his command by Rear-Admiral Plampin in the Conqueror, 74, Captain John Davis. The Newcastle sailed from St. Helena the 4th July. Buonaparte was well. The 1st battalion of the 66th had arrived from India to relieve the 2d battalion of the 53d regiment, which was to embark for England about fourteen days after the Newcastle left the island.

War-Office, Aug. 6.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to approve of the 24th Regiment of Foot being permitted to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to the Regiment, the words "Talavera," "Fuentes d'Honor," "Pyrenees," and "Orthes, in commemoration of the distinguished services of the late 2d battalion of that Regiment in the battle of Talavera, on the 27th and 28th July, 1809; at Fuentes d'Honor, on the 3d May, 1811; in the P[illegible] and a[illegible]



FR[illegible] camb[illegible] the s[illegible] cuff o[illegible] lined [illegible] face. [illegible] plume[illegible] muslin[illegible] Plaid [illegible] careles[illegible] gloves, and black satin or kid shoes.

English Evening Dress.—Round dress of gossamer satin of the palest shade of celestial blue; finished round the border by a broad full Buffon ornament of white crape or net, elegantly interspersed with a novel kind of silk trimming, the colour of the dress. Tucker of blond and full flowings. Pavilion hat toque of white satin, ornamented at the edge with silver, and surmounted by a plume of ostrich feathers. Diamond chain and necklace, with a fan of white crape and silver. White satin shoes, and white kid gloves.—La Belle Assemblee.

Evening Dress.—White British net dress over a slip of white satin slip. The body is composed of white satin, disposed in folds, and richly ingrain lace. The sleeve, which is very short and full, is composed of the same materials: the lace is brought very full in front of the arm, and divided by tucks into full compartments, which are finished by small pearl tassels. The skirt is elegantly ornamented with two falls of broad rich blond, laid on almost plain; each fall is surmounted by a full rouleau of white satin, the fulness of which is confined by pearls twisted round it. The hair is turned up *a la Grecque* behind: it is parted in front so as to display the whole of the forehead, and disposed in light loose ringlets. Head-dress *a la Francois* a full garland of roses and fancy flowers. Necklace and earrings, topaz mixed with pearl. White satin shoes. White kid gloves, and spangled crape fan.

Promenade Dress.—A high dress of jaconot muslin, richly embroidered round the bottom of the skirt. The body is composed entirely of work. Long sleeve, finished down the arm in front by *bouillons* of lace. With this dress is worn the Charlotte spencer, composed of cerulean blue satin; it is tight to the shape, the back a moderate breadth, and the waist short. The sleeve is rather wide. The trimming is extremely elegant. The sleeve is ornamented at the wrist, and on the shoulder to correspond. Bonnet, *a la Ninon*, composed of French willow. The crown is fancifully ornamented with the same material, cut in small squares, edged with white satin, and turned a little over at the ends. The front is very large; it displays the front hair, which is simply braided across the forehead; it is edged with puffed gauze, disposed in points and confined by a narrow fold of white satin. A sprig of acacia ornaments it on the left side, and it is finished by white satin strings. French ruff and ruffles of rich lace. Blue or white kid shoes and gloves.—Ackerman's Repository.

VARIETIES.

IMPROMPTU,

ON HEARING A CLERGYMAN PREACH BORROWED SERMONS.

"Thou shall not steal," the sacred word declares,
Our Pastor oft repeats it in our ears;
But to his flock alone th'injunction reaches,
Since he forgets it every time he preaches.

SECOND SUPPLEMENT
TO THE BOMBAY COURIER

SATURDAY JANUARY, 31 1818.

Having received the following letter, after we had despatched our papers to the Post office, we publish it in a second Supplement; and we feel gratified in thus complying as soon as we are able, with the wishes of the gallant writer.

To

THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER

Sir,

AT the particular instance of some friends of the gallant officers that lately fell under my command at Corygaum, I am induced thus publicly to address you, and to request you will have the goodness (by the insertion of this letter), to correct some mistakes and omissions that appear in the account given of that affair, in your paper of the 17th instant; namely, the manner of the late gallant Lieutenant Chisholm's death, and the omission of Doctor Wylie's name in the transactions of that day.

He was speaking to Lieut. Chisholm close to his gun at the moment he fell, the shot went through his head and his death was instantaneous. When all the men at that gun had been killed, as is customary with the enemy, they disfigured his body, which, in all probability, has given rise to the report that he suffered so much, and was eleven times wounded previous to his unfortunate fall.

It was our much to be lamented friend Doctor Wingate that received so many wounds when a prisoner with the Arabs, and in presence of his wounded brother officers, then in their hands (Capt. Swanston and Lieut. Connellon): but, it is some consolation to think that his sufferings could not have been much, as the second blow he received must have caused immediate death; and that all those concerned in the barbarous act fell, to a man, in the subsequent charge that rescued the two remaining officers from them.

Lieutenant Pattinson was, early in the action, shot through the body, and put in a place of safety, where his heroic spirit would not permit him to remain. When he conceived the overwhelming numbers of the enemy must overpower us, he appeared again nobly exerting the little strength left him, and encouraging the men, until another wound in the breast totally disabled him, and finally caused the death of as gallant an officer as ever lived.

Doctor Wylie of the Madras artillery not only accompanied us in that most gratifying charge that saved, and rescued our wounded brother officers; but acted, as indeed did all the others under my command, a most distinguished part throughout the whole of that eventful day.

I remain

Sir,

Your very obedient humble Servant,

F. F. STAUNTON.

SEROOR,

25th [illegible] 18.

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on 08 April, 2017